

1550 1550

THE LIBRARY - THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,839 PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1975 Established 1837

Paris Talks Set Dec. 16

Progress Reported In Energy Meeting

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 13 (NYT)—Major industrial and developing countries at a special meeting here made progress today in organizing a dialogue to determine new structures in their relationships. At a preparatory meeting, they determined some of the guidelines for a full-scale ministerial conference that will discuss problems of energy, raw materials, Third World development and finance. The conference will be held in Paris beginning Dec. 16, the chairman of today's meeting, Louis de Guiringaud of France, announced.

Ford Signs Sinai Corps Authorization

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—President Ford today signed a law authorizing the sending of 2,000 American troops to the Sinai Desert to monitor the interim disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel. "Neither the United States, nor Egypt, nor Israel see it as an end in itself," Mr. Ford said, adding that he would consult with Congress about "what is required to sustain... our diplomatic efforts in the Middle East."

Congress last week approved sending U.S. civilian volunteers to monitor the three-year interim agreement between Israel and Egypt by manning the electronic warning system between opposing forces in the Sinai. "My signature reaffirms the commitments of the United States to work toward a just and lasting peace for all nations and peoples in the Middle East," the President said today. He said that the October, 1973, war between Israel and the Arabs showed that another war there would be dangerous "for the entire world." Mr. Ford said that for two years, the U.S. government tried to promote Middle East peace and, with the help and negotiating skill of Secretary of State (Henry) Kissinger, we have made progress in good part because of the trust placed in the United States by both Israel and the Arab neighbors.

Decision Awaited On Organizing Corps

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (WP)—Staff work has been virtually completed for sending 200 U.S. technicians to man the Sinai early-warning system, but no work can go forward until there is a presidential decision on how to organize the operation. State Department officials said last week that there has been no decision yet on how to organize, recruit and transport the U.S. civilian volunteers. But they said that interagency studies on the question are nearly completed.

There is a projected budget of \$10 million annually for operations and an additional \$10 million for the first year for what are called start-up costs. The Israeli early-warning base is already established at Umm Hishbiya. An Egyptian station will have to be built, along with three manned and three unmanned U.S. installations. The U.S. government will run the operation, an official said, but it has not yet been decided whether specific tasks, such as the motor pool or the food service or the installation and manning of sensors, will be contracted out to individual firms. A State Department official (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



VISITING—Gov. George Wallace, and security officials, outside 10 Downing Street.

First Stop on European Trip

Wallace, in London, Meets Wilson

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, Oct. 13 (NYT)—The U.S. diplomatic community and the people who run the British government do not know what to make of Alabama Gov. George Wallace's presidential prospects. But they were taking no chances today. Arriving here to begin his first European tour, Gov. Wallace received a "correct and complete" reception. It included a private briefing by U.S. Ambassador Elliot Richardson on diplomatic problems, a session with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and plenty of exposure, via television, to a curious British public. "I enjoyed it very much," Gov. Wallace said at the end of the day. "The people of the United States have always had close ties with Great Britain and always will. I feel very proud to be here."

He sounded in Britain much the same theme that Margaret Thatcher, the leader of Britain's Conservative party, had sounded in his recent tour of the United States: the need to relieve "pressure" on the middle class. "The survival of the Western world, and especially the United States, depends upon the salvation of the middle class in our country," he told the BBC in an interview, adding that the governments of the Western democracies had acted with "malice" toward the middle class and had squeezed its members between "inflation" and "the tax structure."

He also spoke more often than he usually does about foreign policy, saying his general expressions of hope for stronger relations with Europe with sharp warnings about the present policy of détente with the Soviet Union. "That's a high-falutin' word that means getting together," he said. "If you want my opinion, the Russians have outdone us."

Gov. Wallace's aides have said that he is nearing the time when he will formally announce his fourth bid for the presidency. "The chances are that I will become involved more than I will not," he told the BBC, and his aides freely admitted that the trip was being paid for largely out of "campaign funds" already raised. Gov. Wallace described as "speculation" the notion that he had embarked on this tour to embellish his foreign-policy credentials and broaden his image as a candidate. His press secretary, Billy Joe Camp, described the mission as one of "fact-finding and goodwill."

But there seemed little doubt that Gov. Wallace, whose reputation has rested largely on domestic issues, is invoking the time-honored political principle that one road to the White House lies through the capitals of the world. His itinerary will take him to Brussels, Rome, Bonn, West Berlin, Paris and Edinburgh during the next two weeks. He also spoke more often than he usually does about foreign policy, saying his general expressions of hope for stronger relations with Europe with sharp warnings about the present policy of détente with the Soviet Union. "That's a high-falutin' word that means getting together," he said. "If you want my opinion, the Russians have outdone us."

Gov. Wallace described as "speculation" the notion that he had embarked on this tour to embellish his foreign-policy credentials and broaden his image as a candidate. His press secretary, Billy Joe Camp, described the mission as one of "fact-finding and goodwill."

Opposition Gains In Luxembourg's Municipal Voting

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—The opposition Social Christian party made small gains in Luxembourg's municipal elections yesterday but failed to meet the ruling coalition of Socialists and Liberals. In the capital, the Socialists lost three of their nine seats. But their Liberal partners retained their nine seats to keep out the Social Christians, who gained two for a total of 10. Communist candidates suffered losses throughout the grand duchy, as did the Social Democrats, a splinter group of the Socialist party.

Fonda, Spock Conversations Allegedly Intercepted by U.S.

By Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (WP)—The National Security Agency intercepted conversations of Jane Fonda, Dr. Benjamin Spock and other leading anti-war figures in 1969 and 1970, according to information from a former intelligence community source. The communications were intercepted by the NSA from overseas cable traffic, some domestic telephone calls and long-distance telephone calls. Transcripts were then circulated to top government officials under one of the government's most highly classified and closely held code designations, the source said. At least 150 messages of conversations and communications of anti-war leaders were routed to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other officials under a special intelligence designation in the "gamma" series for sensitive communications intercepts, the source said. Special officers in the CIA, FBI and the counter-intelligence unit of the Defense Intelligence Agency were designated to receive and handle these messages, according to the source. [The Los Angeles Times reported (Oct. 12) that the NSA's worldwide electronic monitoring network was about to be revealed last week, before Senate hearings on intelligence activities were abruptly postponed.] [The newspaper, quoting knowledgeable sources, said that Attorney General Edward Levi, at the request of President Ford, visited members of the Senate committee on the eve of the hearings and made a "generalized appeal" for postponement on national security grounds. The panel voted to honor the request, the newspaper said, until the matter could be fully explored.] The source revealed the exact code designation in the gamma series, used for the intercepts of the communications of anti-war figures, but an intelligence official suggested last week that it would be imprudent to make it public. The NSA used a similar designation for the intercepts of

Warns on Military, Labor Unrest

Portugal Premier Pleads For Restored Discipline

LISBON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo warned today that the continuing collapse of military discipline could make Portugal ungovernable, but he declared that his moderate coalition "intends to save the country." Adm. Azevedo did not, however, offer any specific measures to end the leftist mutinies in the army or the political street violence that are threatening public authority. This was in spite of assurances from his advisers that Adm. Azevedo would announce firm and concrete action.

Speaking to the nation on television, he said he felt bound to tell the truth, and he spoke of a campaign to undermine the armed forces and of a national economy in deep trouble. As he was talking, a group of disabled war veterans was preparing to test his will. The veterans said they would take over the national radio station, in defiance of authority, to carry their case to the nation for higher disability benefits.

In his speech, Adm. Azevedo singled out the veterans' civil disobedience as part of the law-and-order problems. Most serious, he stressed, was the "campaign of indiscipline" in the armed forces, including disobedience of orders and mutiny in the name of the revolution. He said this could lead "to an untenable situation, to the extent that a disciplined and cohesive army is an essential condition of governing."

Adjectives and Results "Without the armed forces there is no authority, and without authority there is no government," he said. At one point in his 7,000-word address, the Premier said, "I do not 'advocate' that count, but result."

Adm. Azevedo said that when he formed the sixth provisional government on Sept. 19, he did so with the conviction that his mandate was the last hope for constitutional democracy. "The sixth government intends to save the country," he stated. Most of his address was devoted to Portugal's troubled economy. He said production was falling and would continue to drop next year, the budget was in a precarious state, and so was the country's balance of trade. The printing of

money to cover the budget gap was creating inflationary pressure, and harsh wage demands by workers were making it difficult for industry to survive, he said. "Let us not fool ourselves," he said, "recovery will not be possible and socialism will soon be mere nostalgia if the working masses don't make a bigger effort to guarantee to the revolution end to the country control over production and increased productivity."

He said that, in this sense, unreasonable demands for more pay and shorter hours and "sterile political discussions" on the job are "counter-revolutionary."

Adm. Azevedo said Portugal was living beyond its means and would "enter a period of relative austerity which will affect all Portuguese."

"I say to the Portuguese, with all harshness: If we want to be free and equal in rights and opportunities, we must demand of ourselves now, all of us, hard sacrifices, positive contributions and a vigilant civic conscience for the effect of our acts on the nation."

Demirel Still Lacks Mandate

2 Main Turkish Parties Reach Standoff in Vote

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, Oct. 13 (NYT)—Voters yesterday reaffirmed the stalemate between liberal and conservative forces at the last two years. Accordingly Premier Suleyman Demirel remains in office but still lacks a clear mandate to govern. It is uncertain whether he will be willing or able to make unpopular decisions on many pressing national problems including Cyprus and the economy. The elections were minor in themselves, but they provided the first since 1973 to gauge the strength of the parties. With returns almost complete, Mr. Demirel's Justice party, the main conservative force, had won 27 of the 54 Senate seats and 29 of the six Assembly seats at stake yesterday. The Republican People's party, the leading leftist group, captured 25 Senate seats and an Assembly seat.

Mr. Demirel, who won a vote of confidence in April by only four votes, hailed the results as a victory and dampened speculation that he might call elections in the spring. "The government will continue," he asserted. Bulent Ecevit, the Republican leader and former premier, contended that the popular vote was an endorsement of his leadership and that his party should come to power. But the next regular elections are not scheduled until 1977, and Mr. Ecevit cannot force a vote before then unless the governing coalition collapses. Analysts here differed on the

Other Cambodian Leaders Believed Shot

Lon Non Reported Lynched in Take-Over

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Aides to Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk have revealed that an angry Phnom Penh mob lynched Gen. Lon Nol, younger brother of former Cambodian President Lon Nol, soon after victorious pro-Communist troops entered the Cambodian capital on April 17, according to dispatches published today in The New York Times and The Washington Post. Other Cambodian leaders who stayed behind, including Prince Long Borei and Prince Sisowath Sihanouk, were shot by firing squads, the dispatches from Agence France-Presse in Peking said. The agency quoted Sihanouk's aides, who said Sihanouk was told during his three-week visit to Cambodia in September of the former leader's fate. The Prince, now acting as a roving ambassador for the new pro-Communist Cambodian government where he once ruled, yesterday after addressing the United Nations in New York. He is scheduled to begin a two-week visit to North Korea tomorrow.

During the September trip to Phnom Penh, which ended Sihanouk's five-year exile from the capital where he once ruled, leaders of the pro-Communist Khmer Rouge told Sihanouk's aides of Lon Nol's fate at the hands of an "enraged crowd," Agence France-Presse said.

A member of Sihanouk's entourage said he was told that Lon Nol, former interior minister and close adviser to President Lon Nol—who escaped the country—was hanged and then "his body was flung into a hole dug when a banana tree was being transplanted."

Sihanouk's aides reported that all Cambodians except the principal leaders of the new government have been forced to abandon their old names and adopt new ones chosen for them by the authorities.

One of Sihanouk's sons, Prince Sihanouk, has lost his former name and is now called Comrade Ponn, the aides said. The name-changing was described as a means of disrupting contact between members of the old government and facilitating the new government's efforts to disperse citizens throughout the countryside.

Lon Non

PRESIDING—Louis de Guiringaud, of France, who presided at yesterday's preparatory talks on energy in Paris.

Not Including CIA and NSA

U.S. Agencies Employ 169,625 in Security, Investigations

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (WP)—Not including the CIA and the National Security Agency, at least 169,625 federal employees are engaged in police, intelligence gathering and investigative activities, Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., said today. The figures were compiled by the General Accounting Office, which put the cost of the security activities at more than \$2.6 billion a year. Figures about the CIA, the NSA and "certain sensitive activities of the Defense Department" have been turned over, Sen. Percy said, to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, which is investigating the CIA. Sen. Percy said that even this classified data was not complete, because the three agencies refused to "provide a full account-

ing of their intelligence-related expenditures," to the GAO. "There is so much duplication," he said. "Everyone's got to have their own intelligence unit—just like everyone's got to have his own computer."

Heavily Patrolled As examples of this, Sen. Percy said that there are 13 units handling personnel security for federal employees; that several agencies, like the Treasury, have three or four different guard units; and that three agencies with a total of 1,214 officers—Capitol police, Supreme Court police and Library of Congress police—are "all patrolling the same four-block area" that is also patrolled by "a heavy concentration of Washington Metropolitan Police."

In order to determine what some of the investigative and intelligence units are actually doing and to seek recommendations against duplication, Sen. Percy has turned over the report to the Senate Budget Committee. The figures show that a large portion of the 169,625 persons in security and intelligence are in the military—89,294, including a large number of military police and guards for defense installations; in the various units of the Justice Department—35,264, including 19,855 in the FBI, 5,590 in the Immigration Service, 4,247 in prison guards and 3,688 in the Drug Enforcement Administration; and in the Treasury—18,317, including 4,558 working for the Internal Revenue Service, 2,958 in the Secret Service, 2,49 to enforce the alcohol and tobacco tax and firearms laws and 7,741 in the Customs Service. But almost every little agency seems to have some investigative or security unit of its own. For example, the Commerce Department has eight personnel investigating compliance with the Public Works and Economic Development Act.

Allegedly From Nixon

Ex-U.S. Official Cites Order For Smearing Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (WP).—A former senior Pentagon investigator said last week that he was ordered to "establish" that newspaper columnist Jack Anderson had a homosexual relationship with a suspected news

source even though there was no reason to believe that one existed.

Donald Stewart, who was in charge of an investigation into news leaks late in 1971, said that the order was given to him by David Young, the Nixon administration official in charge of the "plumbers," the group that the White House created in July, 1971, to investigate news leaks.

Mr. Stewart said in an interview that Mr. Young wanted him to show that Mr. Anderson and Navy Yeoman Charles Radford, who worked in the National Security Council, had a homosexual relationship.

"I refused the order," Mr. Stewart said. "Young told me he wanted me to develop and prove that there was a homosexual relationship between Jack Anderson and Radford."

Mr. Stewart said he refused because the nature of the order was "not to see what might be there, but to insure that I found a homosexual relationship."

Mr. Stewart said that Mr. Young got very upset when he refused the order.

"This came from the President," Mr. Stewart quoted Mr. Young as saying. "It's the President's order."

Mr. Stewart said he still refused the order.

There is or was no evidence that Mr. Anderson had a homosexual relationship with Yeoman Radford or anyone else.

According to Mr. Stewart, Mr. Young issued the order on the morning of Dec. 23, 1971, at the height of a joint White House-Pentagon probe of Mr. Anderson. The committee was publishing sensitive national security information in his newspaper column.

Neither Mr. Young, who is out of the country, nor his attorney could be reached for comment.

The Watergate special prosecutor and the Senate Intelligence Committee are currently investigating allegations that Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. was ordered by a senior White House official in late 1971 to assassinate Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Hunt has said publicly that he never planned to assassinate Mr. Anderson, but did devise several plans to drug him.

Order to Kill Reported

Three separate sources have told The Washington Post that Mr. Hunt told them in 1972 that he was specifically ordered to kill Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Stewart, who said he knew of no murder proposal, nonetheless said that former President Nixon and other White House officials were willing to do just about anything else to stop Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Stewart said that the proposal to smear Mr. Anderson as a homosexual began on the evening of Dec. 22, 1971, when Mr. Young called him at home and said that he wanted to see him early the next morning.

"I went down to the White House, Room 16," Mr. Stewart recounted, "and Young said, 'I should interview Radford at once to find out his homosexual relationship with Anderson.'"

"When I said I wouldn't do it, Young got mad. 'Damn it, damn it, the President is jumping up and down and he wants this and we're always telling him everything can't be done.'"

But Mr. Stewart said that Mr. Young did not press him further.

U.K. Paper Halted

LONDON, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—The Daily Telegraph was not published today in London or Manchester because of a stoppage by foundry workers, the newspaper said here. The Telegraph announced last month that it would have to cut its labor force by up to 45 per cent.

State of Justice Douglas' Health Doubtful

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (WP).—According to court sources and friends of 78-year-old Justice William Douglas, the first week of the Supreme Court's term has not clarified the critical question of whether Justice Douglas can make it.

"I'm not prepared to say he'll make it or that he'll not make it," said one person who is thoroughly familiar with Mr. Douglas's efforts to overcome the effects of the stroke he suffered on Dec. 31. "He is determined. He looks better. He moves better. The big question is his strength."

After several months of intense therapy for a paralyzed left side, Justice Douglas spent the summer at his mountain home at Goose Prairie, Wash. He rejoined the court two weeks ago, looking stronger than he did last spring but still a mere shadow of the robust outdoorsman he has been during his recent 35 years on the court.

The struggle is lonely not because Justice Douglas lacks supporters and well-wishers but because the core of a Supreme Court justice's job, the give-and-take of collective decision-making, is something each justice must handle for himself.

Law clerks can help the jurist with legal research, although Justice Douglas has years of experience that he didn't need the assistance—but when the nine justices meet each Friday to deliberate and vote on cases, only they are permitted in their conference room.

And while Justice Douglas has impressed his colleagues by spending long hours at the court, both in conference and in his chamber, the reaction of one justice last week was simply, "He's not himself."

This view of Justice Douglas confirms in part what observers say during the court's first full week of oral arguments: Justice Douglas wheeled up a ramp to his place behind the long mahogany bench at the start of each day's session and wheeled down again at its close, the hours in between spent in silence or scratching a few notes to fellow justices.

Curiously, in his healthiest days, Justice Douglas behaved in much the same manner, seldom asking questions of the lawyers as they argued their cases, often apparently inattentive to their words. Behind the scenes he did far less internal lobbying than



UNEASY RIDER—The wary young man doesn't seem at all impressed by the fact that the 150-year-old giant turtle is the oldest animal in the Calcutta Zoo.

To Divorced Persons Who Remarry

U.S. Catholic Canonists Rebut Vatican on Eucharist's Denial

By Everett R. Holles

CORONADO, Calif., Oct. 13 (NYT).—Legal authorities of the Catholic Church in the United States are challenging as "inconsistent, inadequate and unacceptable" the Vatican's proposed additions to canon law governing denial of the sacraments to divorced persons who remarry.

The proposed canons, rather than liberalizing canonical discipline, would generally harden it.

About 300 members of the Catholic Canon Law Society, at a four-day meeting here marked by strong demands for liberalization of church discipline dealing

with marriage and other sacraments, were generally critical of the draft canons on legal and theological grounds.

They adopted a resolution urging the American College of Bishops to "communicate to the Vatican that the proposed schema of laws is not adequate or acceptable as a basis for revision, seeks to legislate in areas where there is no theological and legal consensus and contains notable legal inadequacies."

The society, which has a membership of 1,200 ordained lawyers attached to diocesan tribunals, went beyond the draft resolutions of its own committees, which generally recommended deferment and further study of the proposals.

Instead, the conference here urged the Vatican to "consider whether codification should be retained as the most appropriate instrument of Catholic discipline" in view of widespread controversy among clergy and laymen.

Drafts of 361 sacramental canons, 120 of which deal with marriage, divorce and remarriage, were sent to the U.S. bishops from Rome in March and turned over to the canon lawyers for analysis. An estimated 3 million U.S. Catholics have been divorced and remarried.

The Vatican was asked by the society to defer promulgation of the new canons until areas of disagreement, including the exclusion of divorced persons from the Eucharist, could be resolved.

The draft canons were termed inconsistent with the church's sacred liturgy and the spirit of reconciliation stressed at the 1965 gathering of bishops in Rome for the council known as Vatican II.

Studies by the society show that many of the proposed laws would perpetuate "a widespread misunderstanding that all those involved in irregular marriages are prohibited by law from reception of the Eucharist," a notion that was said to go beyond the church's tenets.

The study group said that rather than "universal legislation of marriage regulations," it should be left to local churches to deal with marital preparation, marital failure, divorce and remarriage.

The report said that an area 70 miles long and as much as 20 miles wide had been seriously affected.

Another area of known major subsidence is the vicinity of Baytown, Texas, near Houston, where another Survey report estimates that land surface has subsided more than eight feet since 1920.

The problem there is that the whole region is not much above sea level and areas of subsidence could be subject to flooding from the Gulf of Mexico when hurricanes produce exceptionally high tides.

The statement by the Survey, released Saturday, said that several hundred square miles along Galveston Bay were less than 20 feet above sea level.

The Geological Survey is also studying subsidence problems in parts of Louisiana, Arizona and Nevada. Some experts suspect that land sinking is also occurring in coastal areas of New Jersey.

Very soon, however, Justice Burger must make an important decision that will tell much of his own reaction to Justice Douglas's situation and perhaps will reflect the attitude of other justices.

After this week's oral arguments and the Friday conference, the chief justice must assign the writing of opinions in most of the decided cases. It is understood that Justice Burger is uncertain as to now that he should assign an opinion to Justice Douglas.

Land Sinkage A Problem in Parts of U.S.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Men's activities are causing land to sink in some parts of the United States in ways that are proving expensive and, at times, dangerous, according to experts of the Geological Survey.

This subsidence is sometimes too subtle to be detected until damage has been done, they said.

Most of the sinking results from the pumping of large amounts of water, oil or gas from wells. The most alarming case has been taking place for several decades in California's San Joaquin Valley. This sinkage has become one of the largest known man-made changes in the physical environment of the world, Joseph Poland, of the Survey, said.

The subsidence in the valley totals about 15.6-million acre feet, a volume equal to about half of that of the Great Salt Lake, according to a recent report by Mr. Poland and several other experts of the Survey, which is a unit of the Interior Department.

In some places in the valley the subsidence, which resulted from water loss, is approaching 30 feet, Ben Lofgren, one of the authors of the report, said in an interview. He said that the sinking had caused damage to thousands of deep water wells, some of which had cost as much as \$50,000 each to drill, and had hampered the efficiency of aqueducts by changing the steepness of the grade.

Some irrigation ditches, he said, had had their direction of flow reversed.

Area Affected

The report said that an area 70 miles long and as much as 20 miles wide had been seriously affected.

Another area of known major subsidence is the vicinity of Baytown, Texas, near Houston, where another Survey report estimates that land surface has subsided more than eight feet since 1920.

The problem there is that the whole region is not much above sea level and areas of subsidence could be subject to flooding from the Gulf of Mexico when hurricanes produce exceptionally high tides.

The statement by the Survey, released Saturday, said that several hundred square miles along Galveston Bay were less than 20 feet above sea level.

The Geological Survey is also studying subsidence problems in parts of Louisiana, Arizona and Nevada. Some experts suspect that land sinking is also occurring in coastal areas of New Jersey.

Very soon, however, Justice Burger must make an important decision that will tell much of his own reaction to Justice Douglas's situation and perhaps will reflect the attitude of other justices.

After this week's oral arguments and the Friday conference, the chief justice must assign the writing of opinions in most of the decided cases. It is understood that Justice Burger is uncertain as to now that he should assign an opinion to Justice Douglas.

Gold Mining Started In Northern Greece

SERVIA, Greece, Oct. 13 (UPI).—The first gold mine operated in Greece in more than 2,000 years has opened near this town in northern Greece.

A spokesman for the Greek gold mining company, which has a 30-year concession to operate five mines in the Macedonia area, said that starting next year the Servia mine is expected to produce a ton of gold annually, for the next 50 years.

Visitors' Attention! Airports... Shopping Centers... Discount Stores? NOBODY IN EUROPE CAN BEAT OUR ROCK-BOTTOM TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

MICHEL SWISS 16 RUE DE LA PAIX - PARIS. Phone 073.60.36 ALL PERFUMES AND BEAUTY PRODUCTS BAGS - SCARVES - TIES - FASHION ACCESSORIES

DIOR - CARDIN - ST. LAURENT - LACOSTE CRYSTAL - CHINA - LEATHERWARE - NOVELTIES FREE SAMPLES - FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER SERVICE

ONLY AIRPORT HILTON

SCHIPHOL AIRPORT HILTON

ZURICH AIRPORT HILTON

Only five minutes from the international airport by free hotel bus, the Zurich Airport Hilton stands on a lovely wooded hillside in a Swiss dairy farm. Fully air-conditioned and soundproofed, this is an airport hotel with a holiday atmosphere.

Only the major hotel inside the airport. Serving Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam, it combines superb facilities with a cozy, Dutch atmosphere, while fully air-conditioned and soundproofed rooms ensure guests a good night's rest.

Only five minutes from the international airport by free hotel bus, the Zurich Airport Hilton stands on a lovely wooded hillside in a Swiss dairy farm. Fully air-conditioned and soundproofed, this is an airport hotel with a holiday atmosphere.

Only the major hotel inside the airport. Serving Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam, it combines superb facilities with a cozy, Dutch atmosphere, while fully air-conditioned and soundproofed rooms ensure guests a good night's rest.

Only five minutes from the international airport by free hotel bus, the Zurich Airport Hilton stands on a lovely wooded hillside in a Swiss dairy farm. Fully air-conditioned and soundproofed, this is an airport hotel with a holiday atmosphere.

Restoration of House Cuts Asked

Senate Faces Defense-Budget Fight

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, setting the stage for a battle with the new Senate Budget Committee, has urged the Senate to approve a defense budget \$2.6 billion higher than the \$90.2-billion measure voted by the House.

Mr. Schlesinger warned in a private letter to Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, that the House cuts in the Pentagon's requested budget would provide "the lowest defense program in a quarter of a century" and continue a "dangerous" downward trend.

Shaping up in the Senate is a confrontation between the Appropriations Committee, a powerful body that has tended to support the cause of the Defense Department, and the Budget Committee, which will be seeking to defend the new budgetary procedures of Congress.

If the Appropriations Committee restores any of the funds trimmed by the House, as urged by Mr. Schlesinger, it faces a floor fight led by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, chairman of the Budget Committee. In such a confrontation, the Budget Committee may be able to count on a coalition of liberals and conservatives to defeat an Appropriations Committee which has gone virtually unchallenged in the past.

Within the Budget Committee, the argument is already being raised that the House-approved bill exceeds the budgetary guidelines adopted by Congress for national defense by about \$500 million. If anything, committee members argue, the House-approved bill should be cut—rather than increased if Congress is to honor its new procedure of putting an overall ceiling on appropriations and then setting guidelines on how much should be spent in specific areas, such as defense.

When the Appropriations Committee takes up the measure later this month, Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., and Sen. Charles Mathias Jr., R-Md., will propose that defense spending be held to \$89.7 billion, the level dictated by the budgetary guidelines.

It is doubtful that the Eagleton-Mathias move will prevail in a committee that is dominated by conservatives, such as Sen. McClellan, who are resentful over the power being wielded by the new Budget Committee.

Sen. McClellan, however, is showing some signs of bending to the pressure from the Budget Committee, which thus far has been able to preserve a united front between Sen. Muskie and Sen. Henry Bellmon, a conservative Oklahoma who is the ranking Republican on the panel.

Sen. McClellan is proposing to restore about \$1 billion to the defense bill. That would be considerably less than what is asked for by Mr. Schlesinger, a point that Sen. McClellan undoubtedly would make in any floor fight.

Transition Period

The House cut \$7.5 billion from the \$90.2 billion requested for the current fiscal year, which began July 1, and \$1.4 billion from the \$38 billion requested for a three-month transitional period next year as the federal government shifts to a fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Mr. Schlesinger earlier this year presented the budget as uncuttable and suggested that even a 5-percent reduction would provide the "shadow" rather than the substance of first-class military power." He said in his letter to Sen. McClellan that the Defense Department now was prepared to accept some of the House reductions.

But he urged restoration of \$2.6 billion for the current fiscal year and \$1.4 billion for the transitional period.

The House cut \$7.5 billion from the \$90.2 billion requested for the current fiscal year, which began July 1, and \$1.4 billion from the \$38 billion requested for a three-month transitional period next year as the federal government shifts to a fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Mr. Schlesinger earlier this year presented the budget as uncuttable and suggested that even a 5-percent reduction would provide the "shadow" rather than the substance of first-class military power." He said in his letter to Sen. McClellan that the Defense Department now was prepared to accept some of the House reductions.

But he urged restoration of \$2.6 billion for the current fiscal year and \$1.4 billion for the transitional period.

The House cut \$7.5 billion from the \$90.2 billion requested for the current fiscal year, which began July 1, and \$1.4 billion from the \$38 billion requested for a three-month transitional period next year as the federal government shifts to a fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Mr. Schlesinger earlier this year presented the budget as uncuttable and suggested that even a 5-percent reduction would provide the "shadow" rather than the substance of first-class military power." He said in his letter to Sen. McClellan that the Defense Department now was prepared to accept some of the House reductions.

But he urged restoration of \$2.6 billion for the current fiscal year and \$1.4 billion for the transitional period.

The House cut \$7.5 billion from the \$90.2 billion requested for the current fiscal year, which began July 1, and \$1.4 billion from the \$38 billion requested for a three-month transitional period next year as the federal government shifts to a fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Mr. Schlesinger earlier this year presented the budget as uncuttable and suggested that even a 5-percent reduction would provide the "shadow" rather than the substance of first-class military power." He said in his letter to Sen. McClellan that the Defense Department now was prepared to accept some of the House reductions.

But he urged restoration of \$2.6 billion for the current fiscal year and \$1.4 billion for the transitional period.

The House cut \$7.5 billion from the \$90.2 billion requested for the current fiscal year, which began July 1, and \$1.4 billion from the \$38 billion requested for a three-month transitional period next year as the federal government shifts to a fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Mr. Schlesinger earlier this year presented the budget as uncuttable and suggested that even a 5-percent reduction would provide the "shadow" rather than the substance of first-class military power." He said in his letter to Sen. McClellan that the Defense Department now was prepared to accept some of the House reductions.

But he urged restoration of \$2.6 billion for the current fiscal year and \$1.4 billion for the transitional period.

The House cut \$7.5 billion from the \$90.2 billion requested for the current fiscal year, which began July 1, and \$1.4 billion from the \$38 billion requested for a three-month transitional period next year as the federal government shifts to a fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Mr. Schlesinger earlier this year presented the budget as uncuttable and suggested that even a 5-percent reduction would provide the "shadow" rather than the substance of first-class military power." He said in his letter to Sen. McClellan that the Defense Department now was prepared to accept some of the House reductions.

But he urged restoration of \$2.6 billion for the current fiscal year and \$1.4 billion for the transitional period.

The House cut \$7.5 billion from the \$90.2 billion requested for the current fiscal year, which began July 1, and \$1.4 billion from the \$38 billion requested for a three-month transitional period next year as the federal government shifts to a fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Mr. Schlesinger earlier this year presented the budget as uncuttable and suggested that even a 5-percent reduction would provide the "shadow" rather than the substance of first-class military power." He said in his letter to Sen. McClellan that the Defense Department now was prepared to accept some of the House reductions.

But he urged restoration of \$2.6 billion for the current fiscal year and \$1.4 billion for the transitional period.

The House cut \$7.5 billion from the \$90.2 billion requested for the current fiscal year, which began July 1, and \$1.4 billion from the \$38 billion requested for a three-month transitional period next year as the federal government shifts to a fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Mr. Schlesinger earlier this year presented the budget as uncuttable and suggested that even a 5-percent reduction would provide the "shadow" rather than the substance of first-class military power." He said in his letter to Sen. McClellan that the Defense Department now was prepared to accept some of the House reductions.

But he urged restoration of \$2.6 billion for the current fiscal year and \$1.4 billion for the transitional period.

The House cut \$7.5 billion from the \$90.2 billion requested for the current fiscal year, which began July 1, and \$1.4 billion from the \$38 billion requested for a three-month transitional period next year as the federal government shifts to a fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Mr. Schlesinger earlier this year presented the budget as uncuttable and suggested that even a 5-percent reduction would provide the "shadow" rather than the substance of first-class military power." He said in his letter to Sen. McClellan that the Defense Department now was prepared to accept some of the House reductions.

But he urged restoration of \$2.6 billion for the current fiscal year and \$1.4 billion for the transitional period.

The House cut \$7.5 billion from the \$90.2 billion requested for the current fiscal year, which began July 1, and \$1.4 billion from the \$38 billion requested for a three-month transitional period next year as the federal government shifts to a fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

of \$2.6 billion for the current fiscal year and \$1.4 billion for the transitional period.

The impending Senate battle may also provide a political test between Democrats and President Ford over where federal spending should be cut. Mr. Ford, while urging Congress to cut back on federal spending, emphasized last week that he was opposed to any reduction in the defense program.

Senate Democrats, meanwhile, have obtained a public opinion poll showing that the No. 1 concern among voters about federal spending is for defense—far ahead of foreign aid or welfare.

The survey, by Patrick Caddell, a widely respected political pollster for the Senate Democratic leadership, showed that 38 per cent of those interviewed felt too much was being spent on defense, 32 per cent felt the present level was about right and 20 per cent felt the defense program should be increased, with 10 per cent undecided.

'Bomb' on Back, Wife in Peril, Banker Gives Two \$47,500

SUREKA Calif., Oct. 13 (AP).—Herbert and Garnet Rasmussen were sound asleep in their bedroom when the lights blazed on. Two masked intruders were pointing rifles at their heads.

It was 2 a.m. yesterday, the beginning of 14 terrifying hours that ended yesterday afternoon when authorities removed a "bomb" that had been strapped to Mr. Rasmussen's back. The intruders had fled after forcing Mr. Rasmussen, president of the Bank of Lodi in nearby Fortuna, to empty a bank vault of \$47,500 and turn the money over to them under a death threat.

'A Difficult Case'

An FBI agent declined to say whether the agency had any leads. He said that the extortionists "were completely covered up with masks, gloves and clothes. It's a difficult case."

Mr. Rasmussen's attorney, John Gromala, said the Rasmussens were robust but were "quite shook up over the whole thing."

He said the Rasmussens were separated after the intruders broke in. Mrs. Rasmussen was tied to a tree outside the house for 8 1/2 hours.

The FBI and Mr. Gromala gave this account: At about 4:30 a.m., Mrs. Rasmussen was taken outside, was made to lie down on the ground and was gagged and tied to a tree. Mr. Rasmussen was told that his wife had been

taken to another house and would be released after he turned over money from the bank vault.

Threat to Wife

A metal box was strapped to Mr. Rasmussen's back and he was told that it was a remote-controlled bomb. A microphone was taped to his chest and the gunmen told him that they would be listening to him to make sure he followed their instructions when he left for the bank. If he did not, he was told, his wife would be killed and the bomb would be detonated.

At 9:15 a.m., Mrs. Rasmussen went to the bank and emptied the vault. He then went to a nearby parking lot and left the money as ordered. He found his wife's car with a note instructing him to drive to the south jetty of Humboldt Bay for a reunion with her.

At 11 a.m. he called the bank. Mrs. Rasmussen was found two hours later, behind the Rasmussen home.

Mr. Rasmussen was taken to a hospital as bomb experts attempted to determine whether the device taped to his back was a live explosive. He was later moved to another less-populated area for further examination, where the device was removed and dismantled at about 4 p.m.

The FBI said that the microphone was a dummy and the bomb was inoperative.

Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favorite all over the world.

Every country does something best.

Canada makes Canadian Club.

Canadian Club Canadian Whisky

Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favorite all over the world.

Every country does something best.

Canada makes Canadian Club.

Canadian Club Canadian Whisky

Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favorite all over the world.

Every country does something best.

Canada makes Canadian Club.

Canadian Club Canadian Whisky

Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favorite all over the world.

Every country does something best.

Canada makes Canadian Club.

Canadian Club Canadian Whisky

Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favorite all over the world.

Every country does something best.

Canada makes Canadian Club.

Canadian Club Canadian Whisky

Glimpse Behind the Curtain

While Prince Sihanouk was delivering, in the name of Cambodia, verbal flagellations to the "imperialists" in the UN, it could be questioned whether he really knew very much about how the "anti-imperialists" were governing his own country. Certainly, hardly anyone in his audience did. Now, out of Peking, emerge accounts of the strict limits that were imposed upon him and his entourage in Cambodia, and of how, in spite of them, the dark picture of that "liberated" nation which had been passed on by tales from refugees was in large part confirmed.

There were killings, by mobs and by firing squads, of leaders of the Lon Nol government. How extensive the execution list was is not known. Neither are there any figures of the number of Cambodians who died as a result of the uprooting of residents of Phnom Penh and other cities—but that the uprooting took place has been assured by what Sihanouk's party saw in the empty streets of the capital.

That the new regime really intends to make a clean sweep of the recent past is indicated, not only by the massive transfers

of population but by the giving of new names. This has the practical effect of making communication among opponents of the Communist authorities more difficult; if also must produce an identity crisis on a scale that would make the sophisticated speculations of novelists on this theme seem trivial by comparison.

The accounts by those who accompanied Prince Sihanouk must be taken with some grains of salt, obviously; they did not see much and Cambodia remains behind a curtain that obscures most of the nation. But they have seen and told enough to show to the world—again—that the tyranny of the left can be as bad as any dictatorship of the right. And they have produced evidence of a growing Chinese influence in a country which is presumably celebrating its national independence. Cambodia, both in its own portentous, and portentously shrouded, new way of life and death, as well as in its foreign association, must give pause to those who assumed that with the Indochinese war's end, there would simply be a speedy transition to tranquillity in Southeast Asia.

The Newest Order

With 15 million workers unemployed in the United States, West Europe and Japan and the world suffering under the combined thrust of the deepest recession and worst inflation since the recovery after World War II, it has become increasingly clear this year that multilateral rather than national measures are needed to set the global economy right.

President Ford's agreement, after initial resistance, to a November economic summit conference among the heads of the principal trading nations is a welcome acknowledgment of this interdependence. It will involve the United States, the chief countries of the European Common Market, Japan and perhaps Canada.

The idea of transcending national lines in fixing interest rates, fiscal-monetary policy and other elements of business-cycle adjustment was originally proposed by Jean Monnet.

Importance lies in the possibility that this first summit involving economies which control 70 per cent or more of the free world's production, trade and monetary reserves will inaugurate a series of such gatherings. A secretariat could foster close consultation between meetings and help implement decisions taken at the summit.

Institutionalization of the summit could lead to a "new economic order" genuinely capable of changing the world—and aid to the developing countries—in a manner far beyond the proposals voiced at the UN in the last year. The loss of production due to recession in the advanced countries has been many times larger than all the aid the poorer countries have received. Positive action to better manage the free world economy is essential and requires the cooperation of governments—just as the intervention of governments to manage domestic economies is not only accepted but demanded now in every advanced country.

His idea led to U.S. and Canadian entrance into the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, but that grand design never fully succeeded. In a crisis, the United States and other countries—even the closely knit members of the Common Market—always tended to take unilateral decisions oriented toward domestic policies.

Later proposals by Mr. Monnet and Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany for an "institutional link" between the United States and the Common Market failed, as did other efforts to make consultation and joint economic decisions a regular process.

Secretary of State Kissinger's "Year of Europe" proposals in 1973 sought, above all, to revive this concept and extend it to political and defense issues, but it aroused strong resistance in Europe, especially from Gaullist France.

Recession, inflation, interest rates, monetary policy, exchange rates, energy and raw materials policy, relations with the developing countries—both the rich oil producers and the poor oil consumers—are essential subjects for international cooperation as well as continued liberalization of trade.

In each national government the overall strategic decisions are made at the top on economic policies that cut across the responsibilities of government departments and the vested interests of business, trade unions and farmers. Unless the chiefs of government meet, there can be no international economic strategy.

The challenge that now faces President Ford and his European and Japanese partners is not only to talk but to decide—and to create the continuing institutional machinery that will enable them to go on meeting and taking joint decisions on a regular basis.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Quitting the ILO?

The United States is moving, unwisely, to withdraw from the International Labor Organization, a unique agency that gathers worker, employer and governmental delegates from member states. The reason lies chiefly in AFL-CIO President George Meany's antagonism toward the ILO. But the result would be to sever a valuable arm by which the United States reaches a vital sector of world society, and to increase isolationism within the U.S. labor movement.

Mr. Meany complains that participation by authoritarian states with captive trade unions dilutes the high Wilsonian purpose of ILO founder Samuel Gompers to protect the rights of workers and thereby to promote peace. He also complains of undue Soviet influence (though, by the index of nationals in the leadership and secretariat, U.S. influence is consistently greater) and of the offensive Third World double standard on human rights. For him the last straw was the ILO's grant of observer status last June to the Palestine Liberation Organization. He yanked out the U.S. labor delegation and cranked up a drive to threaten withdrawal by the United States from the ILO.

ILO constitution, two years' notice of withdrawal is required. A decision is being debated right now.

We think that Mr. Meany's objections are principled and not just the product of fervid anti-Communism. The ILO's spirit and work have been altered by the participation of authoritarian states lacking free trade unions, and lacking free employers too. The ILO was set up to allow the private labor and employer sectors an international outlet and so the U.S. government does not have the usual claim to impose discipline on all U.S. delegates. We question, though, what purpose is served by withdrawing other than to abandon the field to those who stay. Precisely to fight on, we note, the Israeli labor delegate, after walking out of the annual conference on the PLO issue, returned to his elected seat on the ILO governing body; even at the conference, the PLO speech was the only one to strike an anti-Israel note.

There is another set of considerations. As the founder and still a leader of the UN system, the United States should not be defaulting on its financial obligations to organizations of which it is a member. While it's a member, it should pay. Perhaps, as Mr. Meany and others apparently feel, the threat of withdrawal two years hence could have a bracing effect on the ILO, but perhaps not. The spectacle of the United States departing from the ILO would invite the dispiriting and inflating inference that when the going gets tough, the Americans simply run away.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 14, 1900
PARIS—The increase in the prices of coal and wood pulp has resulted in raising the price of books. The paper famine which has been prevailing throughout Europe has forced foreign publishers, especially in Germany, to put up their prices. In France this was rather difficult, because all literary works are sold at a standard rate. Nevertheless, it is certain that in a few days the prices here will also rise.

Fifty Years Ago

October 14, 1925
LONDON—The tango, which is danced in London very little, will become suddenly popular here on Friday when the Prince of Wales returns from his 25,000-mile trip. The fox-trot has been the only dance here for a long time, but as soon as it was known that the Prince had been dancing the tango a lot while in Argentina, preparations for launching the dance were started here to coincide with his homecoming.



Sakharov Battle in Moscow

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The delay in Moscow's response to the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Andrei Sakharov may be traced to the power of the Soviet science lobby, perhaps the only group in Soviet society whose independent power the Kremlin has reason to fear.

The thunderbolts which the Kremlin once hurled at Solzhenitsyn and Pasternak when they received the Nobel awards had to be held back this time while the Soviet leaders debated their anti-Sakharov strategy.

Would important segments of the Soviet scientific community be alienated by a new anti-Sakharov campaign? Or would the failure to mount such a campaign give new strength to the reformers, in the science community and outside it, and embolden them to challenge the political establishment on matters of principle, as Sakharov did?

ment for Mikhail Keldysh, who retired on grounds of ill health. The election of the new chairman, postponed until next month, could become emotionally and politically linked to the treatment which the Kremlin now accords to Sakharov. When the party whips tried to organize a collective letter condemning Sakharov's political views, they managed to secure the signatures of only 40 members of the Academy of Sciences. If they were now to try to mobilize scientific opinion to condemn the Nobel prize award, the differences of view on Sakharov within the scientific community would overflow into the "secret" election campaign, and could be translated into "opposition" votes.

As on every other major issue, there are differences in the Kremlin itself between hardliners

and moderates on how to deal with this matter. The Kremlin's initial silence on the Nobel Peace Prize is one piece of evidence. The contradictory, not to say appeasing, tone of Brezhnev's speech stands in sharp contrast to the demands lately made by Mikhail Suslov, the party's chief ideologue, for the scientists' submission to the party.

The Kremlin certainly has the power to impose its will—but has it the will to impose it? To do so could lead some of the country's leading scientists to withdraw their cooperation, or to slacken their efforts. The loss of half a dozen such men—or even of one man in a key sector of scientific endeavor—could be too high a price for the Kremlin to pay. These are the questions it must ponder while debating its reaction to the Sakharov award.

The American Dream

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—One of the oldest and most persistent visions of the United States, at home and abroad, is that of being the liberator of the future. James Bryce, after his visit a century ago, wrote that U.S. democracy was of interest because its institutions were regarded as those "towards which, as by a law of fate, the rest of civilized mankind are forced to move." Hegel called the United States "the land of the future."

How hollow those phrases ring today! Hardly anyone believes that U.S. political institutions are about to sweep the earth. Where they have been copied, they have so often failed—most recently and dramatically in India.

Daniel Moynihan, U.S. ambassador to the UN, writes that "liberal democracy on the American model" looks increasingly like monarchy in the 19th century, suited to particular places but not relevant to the future. "It is where the world was, not where it is going."

That gloomy appraisal appears in the Bicenennial number, just out of the quarterly *The Public Interest*. The magazine was started 10 years ago by Moynihan and others who have come to be called "neo-conservatives"—intellectuals, especially liberal, who became critics of much liberal doctrine.

This, too, has been an issue in Moscow, for decisions on such questions are essentially political. These "main directions" will influence also the direction of the political development of society, as Soviet leaders frequently acknowledge. In no other case has the party been willing to share its monopoly of decision-making with another group, and it remains to be seen how the "sharing" process will work out in this case.

A Warning
Some familiar neo-conservative themes are well argued in the issue. Samuel P. Huntington speaks of government expanding at all levels and public expectations of it increasing—but its authority and ability to handle problems falling. He warns against an "excess of democracy" and asks for greater moderation, perhaps really meaning discipline. Robert Nisbet says the United States needs to recover not only political but social and cultural authority.

There are also excesses of the kind that provokes outrage at the neo-conservatives. Seymour Martin Lipset says opposition to the Vietnam war stemmed from, among other things, U.S. failure to propagandize against Communist atrocities. He does not mention the possibility that Ameri-

cans were sickened by knowledge of their own atrocities.

The article that for me makes this number of *The Public Interest* noteworthy is by Daniel Bell. It is called "The End of American Exceptionalism," and it should have wide attention.

The old belief that the United States would inherit the future did not depend only on its continental size and potential wealth and power, Bell says. The United States also differed from other countries in its character. Lacking classes, it would avoid ideological divisions and eventual decadence. As a liberal society, promising freedom and material opportunity, it would escape the frustrations of the poor and the young and the intellectuals that had torn other societies apart. Even as the United States became a world power, it would exercise its influence more democratically and more morally.

"What happened to the American dream?" In 1941 Henry Luce wrote in *Life* magazine of "the American century." Bell observes dryly that it "lasted scarcely 30 years. The American century is over. World affairs is ending. As for our moral image of ourselves: 'There is no longer a manifest destiny or mission. We have not been immune to the corruption of power. We have not been the exception... our morality now lies before us.'"

Bell runs over some reasons for the swift change. Technology has obliterated the safety of distance and the security of seemingly endless resources. Religion has lost its hold. Our common value is hedonism—the idea of consumption and exhibition, uniting youth and middle-class culture—and that provides "no common purpose or common faith, only bewilderment."

But those dark thoughts do not lead Bell to a sense of hopelessness. If we have lost our vision of the United States as the future, he says, we can rebuild faith by looking back and realizing that we have "a unique history, a history of constitutionalism and civility." The first of those means respect for the framework of law and the acceptance of outcomes under due process; the second means mutual regard even as we differ with each other.

"Of all the gifts bestowed on this country at its founding," he writes, "the one that alone remains as the element of American exceptionalism is the constitutional system... for all the domestic ills or foreign 'crimes' of the United States, we record as a civilized society commands respect."

The task of the U.S. government now is large. It must meet multiplying demands for economic and social redress with finite resources. It bears the heavy burden of moral disaster in recent years. Only strong leadership, in politics and society, can re-create moral credibility. But Daniel Bell rightly says all that and still ends on an optimistic note. If this least history-minded of countries respects its own history, it can "remain humanized among the nations."

John Dornberg

From Munich:

But Kohl and Strauss had barely returned (from Moscow) when the feud between them flared anew.

MUNICH—West German party politics, it often seems, bear a striking resemblance to the world of Wagnerian opera.

The figures on stage have about them an aura of immutability and immortality that confers almost divine status. They declaim loudly and inflexibly, monologues seem preferable to dialogues. Periodically, but not too often, a distant chorus—the voters—chimes in with approval or disapproval.

And while there are innumerable subplots and sub-subplots, it seems almost impossible to determine the main story line of the drama. Indeed, you can walk out during the middle of one act and return halfway through the next one with the comfortable assurance of having missed absolutely nothing.

There, for example, one could see the leaders of the two main parties, Helmut Kohl and Franz-Josef Strauss, jockeying for position, other and sweating eternal ennui. Kohl, the CDU's chancellor, and Strauss, the CSU's Bavarian premier, have been at odds since their dramatic display of solidarity with Strauss.

But Kohl and Strauss had barely returned to West Germany when the feud between them flared anew with all the animosity of the past year.

And by last weekend, rumormongers that Strauss might yet carry on the threat to turn his CSU into a fourth national party before the 1976 election were again highly audible in Munich.

Cool Winds
After an oppressively hot summer that left only a few shudders equating Munich's weather with their seats while most observers left the auditorium to seek lighter entertainment outside, the cool winds of autumn seem a good time to return and see where matters stand.

The performance is still going on and pretty much as before. Only a few new subplots seem to have developed.

Think, on the left, one of the *Karl Schmid* (SPD) performers. Defense Minister Georg Leber, in his political jeopardy because he has been stinging some rather conservative and martial souls of late that are judged out of tune with the main Socialist score.

Leber's troubles—in a party which only two decades ago opposed rearmament and West German membership in NATO—derive from his propensity for the company of generals and admirals and his penchant for being photographed in the bunkers of tanks, wearing a rakish panzer beret.

There is also a dispute over *Investitionskrieg*, one of those new, unpronounceable German words, the exact meaning of which is hard to specify but the gist of which is akin to the French *planification*. It implies regulation and guidance of the investment policies of private industry through a variety of governmental instruments, so as to direct and influence the economy in general.

Opaque
Obscure and opaque as some of the disagreements in the Christian Democratic camp may seem, such as the internal controversy surrounding Kurt Biedenkopf, the CDU's energetic, outspoken and charismatic secretary-general, there is a very real dispute behind the haze of oratory and the curtain of incessant television interviews and press statements.

It revolves around both policy and personalities.

After six years in opposition, the Christian Democrats, searching for the formula that will return them to power in 1976.

Strauss, the CSU which he has forged into his private political instrument, and a number of the CDU's old guard leaders are convinced this can be accomplished through a policy of total confrontation on virtually all issues with the left-liberal SPD-FDP coalition.

Theirs is a program of negotiation, of playing up all the errors of the government, and of surrounding the electorate with hell in a handbasket if makes are allowed to continue.

In the classical, precise definition of the term, it is a reactionary concept. It strives for restoration of the status quo ante, the state of the nation before the SPD-FDP came to power—those halcyon *Wirtschaftswunder* pre-*Oedipus* days when East was East and West was West, when the world of NATO was whole and healthy, when the CDU-CSU itself was the embodiment of postwar West German society.

Panacea
Some Social Democrats regard this as a panacea for all the nation's and the party's ills, others reject it vehemently. The majority would like the whole issue to disappear from whence it came—back into the left-wing party ideologists' ivory towers.

They believe that continued public discussion of the matter is harmful to the vote-getting image of moderation.

Elder Statesmen
It invokes the prestigious names and familiar faces of elder statesmen, the most prominent of whom, Ludwig Erhard, last week returned the stage from the wings of semi-retirement to pronounce *Wotan*—like judgment on the party's leaders.

Those leaders—Kohl, for example, and his erstwhile school chum, Biedenkopf, who manage and influences him—are, for the most part, men in their 40s and early 50s. They are trying to give the old party of *Kommunismus* a new image of political moderation, economic liberalism and social liberalism.

Center stage there is the Free Democratic Party (FDP). By all rights it should be basking in the sensational victory it scored in Bremen two years ago, nearly doubling its representation in the city-state parliament, largely at the expense of the SPD.

But the fruits of that triumph were soured quickly by an internal party dispute which led to the forced resignation of the party's secretary-general, Martin Bangemann, 10 days ago.

Ostensibly the disagreement was whether the FDP should declare its coalition intentions before next year's general election, or only after the votes have been counted and the relative strength of the two major parties can be assessed.

But the real issue is that Bangemann has been leaning towards a coalition with the opposition Christian Democrats whereas most of the FDP leaders, including it seems, the party chairman, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, would prefer to continue the present arrangement with the SPD.

Resume Strife
The most dramatic action of all, however, is on the right side of the stage, where Christian Democrats and Bavaria's semi-autonomous Christian Social Union (CSU/CSU), after a three-month moratorium, has resumed the fratricidal strife in which they were immersed last spring.

The summer's pause in hostilities was remarkable for the illusion of harmony it created.

Role of Strauss
Kohl and Strauss are due to meet later this week, ostensibly to settle their difficulties. The price which Strauss may demand for the promise of cooperation could be Biedenkopf's head.

But Biedenkopf's managerial skills and innovative ability as an indispensable to the Christian Democrats as Strauss's support. Without either, Kohl would be well on the way to defeat in 1976.

Thus, though it is a drama that unfolds slowly and ponderously, if you watch it long enough, the main theme does start to emerge—subplot by subplot.

هكذا من اجل

سكدا من الصل

From Cooking to Karate

Japanese Cultural Invasion Of the U.S. Is Well Received

By Jon Nordheimer

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13 (NYT).—A Montana rancher sits in a sushi bar in Los Angeles and sips the last of fresh octopus and squid back home in Billings.

In the suburbs of Chicago, a lecturer describes the art of Ikebana floral arrangement to a group of club women.

In Dallas, a karate parlor offers special family rates a few blocks from where Zen Buddhism is taught free.

Across the nation, the new cultural impact of Japan is discernible, moving in recent years outside a select circle of Americans who had direct links to the Japanese either through ancestry, commerce or travel.

It is still a narrow audience, and a majority of Americans remain oblivious to Japan's history and rich cultural heritage, although Japanese products are now more a part of their daily lives than those manufactured in any other foreign nation.

The visit by Emperor Hirohito of Japan to this country has reminded Americans that within the lifetime of his rule the two countries have gone from being desperate enemies to becoming mutually dependent trade partners.

In the first six months of this year, Japan exported \$6.7 billion worth of goods to the United States, while this country sold \$6.7 billion in goods to the Japanese.

Economic Fact of Life
The U.S. deficit in this trade arrangement has been a fact of life since the early 1960s, when economic recovery in Japan enabled the businessmen to move into markets long dominated by Americans, principally in automobiles, textiles, steel products and scientific and electronic equipment.

Japanese products gained acceptance in this country by overcoming the onus of the "made in Japan" label associated with the shoddy products produced during the six-year U.S. occupation after World War II.

In fact, Japanese industry has become so modernized in the technical, steel and chemical fields that there is little profit in the line of curio-cum-umbrella production that marked the post-war period. Much of this market has now been cornered by South Korea and Taiwan.

Integration of some aspects of the Japanese culture was also a product of the occupation, as American GIs stationed in Japan either brought Japanese brides home with them or returned with a hunger for Japanese-style cooking.

But interest in Japanese restaurants in this country remained confined to Westernized dishes of tempura and teriyaki, and even the success of the national chain of Benihana of Tokyo restaurants during the 1960s was based on authentic dishes.

"When I was a student in this country in 1957 I rarely saw a Caucasian sitting at a sushi bar in a Japanese restaurant," said Nagahisa Ono, a vice-president of the East-West Development Corp., a Japanese investment group headed by the Kajima Corp., a Tokyo conglomerate.

At least part of the new popularity of Japanese cuisine can be attributed to pragmatic forces: The food is generally low in calories—particularly the raw-fish dishes—and low in price.

In the informal cultural exchange between nations the Japanese have learned far more about the United States than vice versa, after being exposed to a steady parade of U.S. soldiers and their dependents, businessmen and tourists during the last 30 years.

Americans have traditionally sought cultural influences from across the Atlantic, not the Pacific. There are no Japanese pop figures with a following here, nor is it likely that the average American could identify a single Japanese personality by name except the Emperor.

Growing Influence
But Japanese businessmen and tourists have descended on this country in such numbers in this decade that their influence on certain areas cannot be dismissed.

Mr. Ono's firm, for example, is pumping an estimated \$2 million into the Little Tokyo district of Los Angeles, a few square blocks of restaurants, bars and rooming houses in the shadow of City Hall. The project was approved in 1973, before the oil crisis prompted the Japanese government to prohibit overseas investments in real estate and other "nonessential" acquisitions.

The redevelopment has run into some unexpected local opposition. Little Tokyo now has only about 400 residents, but the area is regarded by the estimated 200,000 Japanese-Americans in the Los Angeles area as a symbolic link to their past. Some Japanese-Americans see the project driving old persons out of their lodgings and driving Japanese-American shopkeepers out of business.

"Any self-respecting Japanese-American wouldn't be caught dead shopping in a Japanese-owned store down here," said Mark Masaki, a member of a Little Tokyo coalition opposed to the project.

"This kind of take-over of a community reminds Japanese-Americans of the economic aggression of Japan that led to World War II."

Ford Nominee Voted
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—The Senate has approved President Ford's nomination of Thomas Kleppe, 56, of North Dakota, to be interior secretary. A former congressman, he has headed the Small Business Administration since 1971.

Nannies Go East to Serve Sheikhs' Sons

By Peter J. Kilborn

LONDON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—The English nanny, along with the butler, the governess and the upstairs maid, is emigrating to the desert sheikhdoms of the Middle East.

Many of the leading domestic help agencies here have reported that demand from Iran and the Arab countries for British servants has soared along with the new oil wealth that has spread through the region.

The Arab have become buyers of London's most expensive homes, and they have become the biggest spenders in many of the exclusive stores and the luxury hotels. Now they have set their sights on that renowned institution, the English nanny.

Numbers of exported servants are hard to come by. But the Search Agency said it had placed 30 servants in the Middle East so far this year, an increase from six that it placed all of last year.

One emigrant is Lavender Butt, 54, who has worked in the United States, Australia and Canada. She has left for Oman to be the housekeeper for a prosperous businessman who also has a butler and a chef.

"I don't know that part of the world at all, and I'd like to see it," Mrs. Butt explained shortly before leaving. "The weather is warm, the gentleman is charming, and that's why I took it."

She said her two-year contract, providing \$100 a week with free room and board, was also a factor. In Britain, she could earn only half that.

The agencies said they could place many more servants in the Middle East but for difficult cultural adjustments.



GULP—Leonard McMahon swallowed 501 goldfish in about four hours in Oakland, Calif., on Sunday to surpass the Guinness Book of World Records' listed mark of 300 set by another Californian last year. He won a 240-gallon aquarium for his performance.

Stonehouse Coldly Received On Reappearance in Commons

LONDON, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—The House of Commons gave a chilly reception tonight to John Stonehouse, the runaway member of Parliament accused of faking his death in Miami Beach last November to escape his debtors.

Mr. Stonehouse, 50, once a rising star in a former Labor administration, was granted adjournment of a court hearing so he could participate in Parliament's return today from its summer recess.

But Speaker Selwyn Lloyd refrained from granting Mr. Stonehouse's application to make a personal address. When one Labor member urged that Mr. Stonehouse be barred from addressing the House, Mr. Lloyd declined to give a ruling. With the matter apparently unresolved, Mr. Stonehouse left the chamber, ignored by his colleagues.

Mr. Stonehouse later said at a hastily called press conference at Westminster that he had met with Mr. Lloyd, who had agreed to let him address the House. He said he would make his statement soon, adding that it might be tomorrow.

Mr. Stonehouse's statement, which is expected to deal with his long absence from the House, must be cleared by the speaker. Under British law, Mr. Stonehouse must not refer to the criminal charges against him, but he told reporters: "I have no worry about the courts."

He described his reception by his colleagues in the Commons as "excellent." Neither Labor nor Conservative MPs spoke to him as he entered the chamber. Ever since his extradition from

Smith Denies He Singled Out Vorster for Détente Criticism

From Wire Dispatches
TV interview published before the interview was actually televised.

Key Paragraph
A key paragraph in these reports quoted Mr. Smith as saying: "I go so far as to say that I believe that if this new initiative had not been taken by Mr. Vorster, I believe we would have had a settlement by now."

What he actually said, as shown from the transcript of the interview, was: "I go so far as to say that I believe that if this new initiative had not been taken by Mr. Vorster and the four northern (black African) presidents, I believe we would have had a settlement by now."

Thus, Mr. Smith was not singling out the South African leader but including him among the architects of the détente exercise. The others are President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Seretse Khama of Botswana.

Nationalist Side
Whatever points of difference remain between the Rhodesian and South African leaders—and reports tonight said Mr. Vorster might make a further statement—the Rhodesian black nationalist leadership challenged Mr. Smith's remarks.

Bishop Sibhole, a spokesman for Bishop Munro's group in the divided African National Congress, said Mr. Smith was making a wild claim in saying he could have reached a settlement with the bishop had it not been for détente.

"We are glad that Mr. Smith is now attacking Mr. Vorster, who should realize that he is supporting a bunch of ungratefuls," Mr. Sibhole said. "The most sensible thing for Mr. Vorster to do is to abandon Rhodesia."

Reacting to press reports of the interview, Mr. Vorster had put out a statement saying that if the reports were correct and he had been blamed for failure of the recent Rhodesian constitutional talks at Victoria Falls, then this did not correspond with the facts.

But confusion may have arisen over press reports of the Smith

South African Warns Whites

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—A church marriage counselor has urged white parents not to rely too much on black nursemaids because their children might grow up fond of blacks and break South Africa's law barring sex between the races.

"I have nothing against black people," said P.S. Oelrich, a counselor for the Dutch Reformed Church for 30 years. "But my experience has shown that a black nursemaid who feeds, cleans and clothes a white child becomes a replacement for the mother figure."

"It is very possible that such a child develops an affection for the black race and later oversteps the line—contravening the Immorality Act."

VAN MOPPE'S
DIAMONDS
A world-wide reputation for quality and reliability. Since 1828.
MEET THE VAN MOPPE'S
world's largest diamond polishing factory
FREE FOR VISITORS
Also: Tax Free Diamond Jewelry.
Write for our free full color catalog.
A. van MOPPE'S & SON
2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM



The luxury cigarette with American flavor

PHILIP MORRIS International

5 Die in S. Africa Blast
JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 13 (AP).—Five persons were killed and 28 injured today in a nitro-glycerine explosion at the world's largest explosives factory, in nearby Modderfontein.



Sandro Pertini

President Quits Italy Chamber in Pay-Scale Row

ROME, Oct. 13 (AP).—The President of Italy's Chamber of Deputies resigned today in a controversy over salaries and pensions for some employees of parliament.

Sandro Pertini, 70, a Socialist and president of the chamber for seven years, said in a letter of resignation that he would shoulder the responsibility, but not the blame, for the controversy. He called the pay-scale "jungle."

Newspapers disclosed recently that a beginning typist or a page boy can earn as much as \$50,000 lire (\$750) a month, a high salary in Italy. A Senate employee, said to have retired with a monthly income of about 1 million lire (\$15,000).

"I am desperate," Mr. Pertini said in his letter. "I spend sleepless nights... even my salary is 200,000 lire (\$300), less than a typist's or a guard's."

He said he declined automatic raises coming to him but could not change the system granting high starting salaries and big increases to employees. Parliamentary sources said they expect the chamber to reject Mr. Pertini's resignation.

Ann Woodward Dies; Figure in '55 N.Y. Slaying

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP).—Ann Woodward, 57, exonerated 20 years ago in the shotgun slaying of her multimillionaire sportsman husband, William Woodward Jr., died here Friday.

The death of Woodward, owner of Naasna, the famous racehorse, received "extensive" news coverage in 1955. Mrs. Woodward told a grand jury she fired the blast that killed her husband, but said she thought she had shot a prowler. The grand jury ruled that no crime had been committed. Later, a man admitted that he had attempted a burglary at the Woodward home that night. The police said his appearance inadvertently touched off the killing of Woodward.

Horace Friess

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP).—Horace Friess, 70, leader-emeritus of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, died here yesterday. He taught philosophy and religion at Columbia University from 1919 until his retirement in 1966, and was chairman of the Columbia religion department from 1962 until 1964.

3 Bombs Knock Out Rome Phone Exchange

ROME, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Three bomb explosions in a telephone exchange today knocked out 14,000 telephones, including those of five government ministries and a number of other state agencies.

A fire department spokesman said that it would take a week or more to restore the lines in a 25-square-kilometer area, which includes Rome's new government center.

There's never been a better time to see America with American.

Bicentennial celebrations have begun and are continuing into 1976 and, to help the maximum number of people celebrate them, we've lowered our prices by introducing a special flat rate fare of \$330 (valid up to 90 days and available now). This means that you can now fly across America, and back to where you started, for a saving of over 30% on normal aircoach fares.

Without paying any more, you can stop off at up to seven destinations of your choice during the round trip. Places that range from the grandeur of Niagara or the Grand Canyon to the gaiety of San Francisco.

Should you want to visit any more places than that, it costs you only an extra \$10 on top of your fare for each additional stopover.

But wherever you decide to go within America, may we suggest you decide soon. For it's not every day that America holds celebrations like this.

American Airlines
BICENTENNIAL FLIGHTS
ASK YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

30% OFF
AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL VISIT USA FARES.

GEORG JENSEN SILVER

London,
George Jensen
28 New Bond Street, London W1
Paris
George Jensen
230 R. Saint-Honore, Paris-1er
Orders over \$200 can be shipped
at Danish export prices.

Changing the Image of the Americans 'Year Abroad'

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS, Oct. 13 (UPI)—American students abroad: hours of "constructive" café sitting; maybe a French café (e) to help learn the language. This anachronistic vision is

being shattered by a Paris-born American, Danielle Haase-Duboc, who believes that today's student wants much more out of his year abroad. And she is determined to deliver it.

As director of Reid Hall, the Paris home of Columbia Univer-

sity and 14 other U.S. colleges, she explained the differences between the students of the mid-1950s and those of 1975.

"Then, students came here with two goals. First, to round off their liberal arts education, to get a certain polish that being in Europe was supposed to give. Second, they wanted a broader understanding of the world, although America was still isolationist and in the midst of the Cold War. But this desire was slightly patronizing—America still thought of itself as the great paternal nation."

A sense of democracy among students, plus the Americanization of France, have changed all that. "They are more politically aware and open-minded," Prof. Haase-Duboc pointed out that now more students live with French families rather than in dormitories with their friends. By plunging right in, they see the cultural differences and also learn a lot about being Americans. "They own a sense of identity is strengthened."

To keep a step ahead academically of these ever-changing needs, Prof. Haase-Duboc is not content to concentrate solely on the traditional emphasis on French literature and language. Under her other hat—director of Columbia's programs abroad—she is developing new curricula to lure students of law, architecture, sociology and other disciplines

into coming over to see what's doing in Europe.

Her office overlooks the peaceful garden where, when it was the site of the U.S. Students and Artists Club, genteel young ladies sipped tea and were sheltered from the evils of Paris life in the 1890s. Here Prof. Haase-Duboc talked about the new directions she envisions for Reid Hall. She hopes to have two "institutes"—interdisciplinary courses organized around a theme—going by the end of next summer, one in women's studies, the other in urban planning. "We're trying to open up French culture and intellectual life to American students who are not primarily French majors," she said.

In return, she is making sure that her students give something back. She participates in an exchange in which students teach English on a volunteer basis in the French secondary schools. "More than half our students do this and they really love it."

Her own background gave her the basic training for this job. "I did my doctoral thesis in comparative literature, French and English, so this already prepared me for all sorts of alliances. I was always on the lookout for the comparative methodology."

Prof. Haase-Duboc is on both sides of the Atlantic. Born in Paris, raised in Great Neck, N.Y., back to Paris for her baccalaureate, then again into the U.S. system at Barnard, Columbia's women's college. "I am truly doubly affiliated to France and America," she said.

Teaching full-time at Barnard, working on the thesis and getting married came all at once, although she credits her husband, English novelist Julian Clang, with giving her the encourage-

Danielle Haase-Duboc, who is the new director of Reid Hall in Paris.

Danielle Haase-Duboc.

ment and actual help needed to get everything together. Her current domestic arrangement—she has two young children—is one of constant juggling, adaptation and sharing. Prof. Haase-Duboc, who retains her maiden name professionally, works 10-hour days, mostly at Reid Hall, Clang works at home, helping out with many household tasks.

"Now he's teaching himself how to cook, isn't that marvelous?" This is the result of a long, difficult learning process. Our generation (she is 36, he is 45) wasn't brought up for this kind of equality, but he's really worked at it."

When she returned to Paris in 1973 to become director of Columbia's programs abroad, Prof. Haase-Duboc experienced a culture shock in her native land, particularly in establishing relationships with other women. "France is a very compartmentalized place, and this is reflected in women's problems." In her spare time, she is editing an anthology of British and American feminist writings for the French publisher, Gallimard, to be released in 1977.

At Reid Hall, a job she assumed in July of this year, Prof. Haase-Duboc continues in the tradition of three formidable women before her—the House's benefactor and founder, Elizabeth Reid, wife of the editor of the New York Tribune in the 1880s and a philanthropist on a grand scale; Virginia Childers, dean of Barnard College in the 1920s and 1940s; and president of Reid Hall's board of directors, and

Dorothy Leet, who ran the place for nearly 40 years, from 1937 to 1964, during which time she was referred to as the "directress."

Now Prof. Haase-Duboc is under pressure during her freshman year as director because Reid Hall has been running at a deficit for the past few years. "My mandate is simply that we must be in the black by June, 1976, and I think we will make it." She dreams about restoring the exterior of the graceful 18th-century building, once the residence and hunting lodge of the Duc de Chevreuse and later the Institution Keller, which claimed André Gide as one of its students.

A big factor in balancing the budget is Reid Hall's prestigious new tenants, the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques and the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes—They're like Princeton's Institute for Advanced Studies. She is delighted to have them in the house. "Our students will participate in their conferences and seminars, and our faculty will profit, on the research level, by this closeness."

She still finds time to teach, to stay in close touch with students. Her office is open to everyone, and she treats students as equals—many call her by her first name. As she threaded her way through the gaggle of students still waiting to see her, she stopped to exchange some gossip and encouragement.

"Today's students deserve respect. They must be treated like second-class citizens," she said.

Writer Died in '40

Fitzgeralds To Be Buried By Catholics

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The remains of F. Scott Fitzgerald and his wife, Zelda, will be moved next month to a Catholic cemetery in Rockville, Md., where 25 years ago Catholic officials refused permission to bury him.

Fitzgerald, best known for such books as "The Great Gatsby," "Tender Is the Night" and "The Beautiful and the Damned," was friends he wanted to be buried in St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, where his Rockville-born father was buried in 1931.

But when the author died in 1940 at the age of 44, his request was denied by the Catholic Church on the grounds that he was not a practicing Catholic and his books the kind of reading material that found favor with church officials.

Consequently, the author was buried in the Rockville Cemetery, the old Union cemetery across the road from St. Mary's. Zelda Fitzgerald, who died in a North Carolina mental hospital was buried next to her husband in 1949.

A Shrine

For the last 35 years, the grave has been a shrine and pilgrimage spot for Fitzgerald admirers. Speaking about the present grave site, Frances Fitzgerald, daughter, said in a letter to Rockville officials: "For 35 years the grave has remained unmarked and hopelessly inaccessible in the interred public." The Catholic Archbishop of Washington, granted Mrs. Smith's request to bury her parents at St. Mary's because, according to a spokesman, "other members of the family were already interred at the St. Mary's site."

On Nov. 7, the Rev. William Sullivan, St. Mary's will conduct graveside prayers beside the couple's new burial site.

New York Musicians

Sign 3-Year Contract

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The box offices of 12 musicals, closed at 10 a.m. today, Union musicians and theater owners and producers ratified a three-year contract last night, ending a 24-day walkout.

Many musical productions were forced to close and three others were unable to open because of the strike by 200 musicians.

OPERA IN LONDON

Donizetti's View of Fair Rosamund

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "Maria Stuarda" are tolerably well known, but who has ever heard of the work that the composer wrote in 1824 between those two operas—"Rosamunda d'Inghilterra"?

The work was rediscovered in a Neapolitan library by musicologist Paolo Schmid. As Schmid is also one of the directors of London's Opera Rara company, which is in the midst of a five-year plan reviving little-known Donizetti works, the company seized on the chance to give the opera its first airing since 1848. The concert performance Saturday evening in Queen Elizabeth Hall was of great conviction.

With a libretto by Rossetti, the work is one of several Donizetti operas drawing very freely on episodes in English history. This one deals with Fair Rosamund, thought to have been Henry II's mistress in the 12th century. His queen, the famous and commanding Eleanor of Aquitaine, naturally does not take too kindly to the intruder whom Henry wishes to set up as queen in her stead. Elizabeth, Eleanor eventually slays her rival, declaring, "I am revenged. I am avenged once more" as she plunges in the fatal dagger. Then the queen closes the work with a triumphant cavalcade.

Donizetti converted Rossetti's lively text, his last for the composer, into a succinct two-act work that looks clearly forward to his next opera, "Maria Stuarda," in its treatment of women's rivalries. The other characters, much more than pastiche, are the overweening, amorous king, a tender, and Clifford, Rosamund's father, a baritone, who is more than shocked when he hears what his daughter has been up to.

Donizetti's invention is typically pretty. He conceived the work mainly in a pattern of duets for the principals, sometimes conventional in form and character, at others elegant and dramatic. Only one number is at all fami-

lar. This is Rosamund's opening aria, which was transferred by the soprano Persiani, first exponent of the title role, to "Lucia di Lammermoor" in place of that character's first scene. John Sutherland once recorded it in that form. It is one of the piece's most fluent pages, with its tender wind accompaniment. Others come in the queen's pleading phrases to her spouse and in Rosamund's final encounter with Henry, both in the second act.

The occasion of this revival proved significant in quite another way. Janet Fries, the accomplished Donizetti soprano, fell ill. Her place was taken at fairly short notice by Yvonne Kenny, winner of England's coveted Kathleen Ferrier Award earlier this year, she might have been expected to be a promising artist, but this young Australian—what a fine breeding ground the antipodes seems for local talent—may just be something more. She already phrases with eloquence, sings her recitative expressively,

and runs up and down a reasonably extended range with ease. All she needs is a good coach to add dramatic character. Or her first scene, she made her mark with the enthusiastic audience, which gave her the much-needed confidence to surpass her previous attainment. Milla Andrew, as Eleanor, was Rosamund's fiery antagonist, not always in sweet voice but making her dramatic points convincingly. Richard Grainger, the tenor Henry II, projected his firm, sometimes strident voice into the hall, and was confident John Jones, as Clifford, has a good idea of Donizetti's but his tone sometimes went low. Alan Francis, from Northern Ireland, conducted the night and his own Ulster Orchestra with a true feeling for the composer, giving conviction to even the most conventional passages. The work might sing well, particularly with a similarly dedicated cast.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI)—

This is how critics for the New York Times rate new films:

"Indie Song." Marguerite Duras's new film, might more accurately be titled "Leprosy," says Mel Gussow, since "leprosy" provides the film with its most vivid metaphors. The promising wife of the French ambassador in Calcutta (Suzanne Bérès) has what is "naturally" diagnosed as leprosy of the soul and leprosy of the heart—a fancy way, Gussow says, of pointing out that she's bored. The film is based on a play commissioned from Duras by Peter Hall for the National Theatre in London—the play has yet to be produced. The film is "no contest and all style, some vignettes." Gussow says that Miss Bérès reminds him of a somewhat patrician

version of Rita Hayworth who she was making stuff in "Gilda" and "Indie Song." It's mushy center, but very far from "Gilda."

"Shuffle." Produced and directed by Michael Ritchie, is a comedy about a beauty pageant, a flicking satire that misses the obvious targets, but with delectable results. According to Vincent Canby, "the work is a study in the tedious and positive thinking usually amount to a political system, a guide to the making of choices, the principal goal which is to have fun." The pageant to find Young America Miss—gives rise to a series of vignettes. Canby found that young actresses especially young Maria O'Brien, the contestant who sells her Mexican-American heritage for all it's worth; Joe Frazier, as the most level-headed of contestants; and the little O'Brien as the most pitiable. "Perry Belmont wrote an excellent screenplay."

**AUTHORS WANTED
BY N. Y. PUBLISHER**

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types fiction, non-fiction, youth, scholarly and religious works, etc. Authors welcomed. Send for free booklet. P.O. Box 100, New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.



CITICORP FRANCE

recruits

ACCOUNT OFFICERS

to staff its Corporate Banking Division. The division handles French and foreign account relationship on a worldwide basis. Its officers are routinely involved in large, multinational transactions requiring a good understanding of international banking practices and a sound knowledge of Eurocurrency loans, medium term export facilities and foreign exchange operations.

The selected applicants will be:

- Mature, poised individuals;
- Top performers and sharp negotiators;
- Of French mother tongue;
- MBA graduates.

A working experience in a foreign country is a must. CITICORP, established in over 100 countries, offers the opportunity to progress rapidly in a challenging environment. Letter + C.V. to F.N.C.B./Personnel, 60 Ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris-8e.

Employer of Carrières.

An important Maritime group operating worldwide, with Headquarters in Geneva is seeking an

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

of a number of companies pertaining to the group. The successful candidate will be closely associated with the President in managing the various companies with prime emphasis on the legal, financial and administrative aspects.

This is a career with excellent future prospects for the right man. He will be preferably 30 to 40 years of age, have a strong legal background and several years of experience in shipping and in international finance. Of excellent general education, he must be fluent in English and French whilst German would be an asset.

Please send full details of personal data, experience, photographs and present level of earnings to:

Cipher A.18-4535, Publicitas, 1211 Geneva 2.

All offers will be treated in strict confidence.

We (Help) Change Lives

Normally, when an executive or professional changes jobs, he merely increases his income a bit and moves up a notch in the corporate maze. We often question whether this kind of job change means too much.

Often a lot more ground can be covered a lot faster if a man makes a basic change in his corporate atmosphere or finds

a totally new challenge or shifts his field or industry. Usually this sort of change adds up to being a major step upward in responsibility and income. In short, a whole new life.

If you feel you may be ready for an important change in your life, phone or write for a (confidential) cost-free interview with a professional Career Advisor.

We (help) change lives. Multinational Consultants in Executive Assessment Development and Career Advancement

**CHUSID
& COMPANY LIMITED**

No Advance Fee or Retainer, Not a Job Placement Service
PARIS 16: 15 Avenue Victor-Hugo. Phone: 533-61-64.
LONDON W1: 35-37 Fitzroy Street. Phone: 61-571-238/9.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

The only disadvantage of a top British secretary...

... is that she tends to live in Britain.

That makes her difficult for you to find and recruit. Many leading international companies solve this problem by using PER Executive Secretaries. A specialist branch of a major British Government recruitment agency, we are experts in finding experienced and qualified Senior Secretaries and Personal Assistants, all bilingual in many multilingual.

We discuss your requirements, obtain full job descriptions, interview and test candidates, then send you full details for final selection.

For the facts on this comprehensive service, please contact:

Mrs June Chilton, Manager,
PER Executive Secretaries, 4-5 Grosvenor Place,
London SW1, England. Telephone: 01-235 7620.

**Executive
Secretaries**

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

MULTILINGUAL ARCHITECT
30. Harvard and degree architecture English/Italian/French/German. Experience in planning and development of resort villages in Mediterranean, project management in New York city planning firm, designer and producer of car and transportation system. Seeking responsible activity in good planning firm based in Europe, U.S. or Middle East.
Call: Mr. Michael MICHAELLES.
Tel: Paris 572-0527.
30 Quai de Grenelle, 75015 PARIS.

**SENIOR
BANKING EXECUTIVE**
35. most recently Chief Executive Officer in International Bank in Africa, previously V.P. in Export-Import Bank, handling English, French, Portuguese, Spanish and German. seeks adequate position in International Banking Organization in Europe, Brazil or United States.
Box 2161, Herald Tribune.

**MARKETING
DIRECTOR**
Dutchman, 33. B.A. economics, present position with trading company based in Kuala Lumpur.
Seeks similar position with other company preferably in Asia.
Writes for: L'Espresso, L'Espresso, 1075 Vienna, Austria.

**INTERNATIONAL
ATTORNEY**
Quality education, multinational corporations and banking experience, languages, European resident. Seeks position.
Box 2161, Herald Tribune.

**INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING
& P.R. EXECUTIVE**
26. British, based Brussels, seeks major international publishing challenges, current advertisement campaigns, 3 years European experience, will locate anywhere.
Write: Box D-5007, Herald Tribune.

**THE
"INTERNATIONAL
EXECUTIVE
OPPORTUNITIES"**
appears every
**TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
& SATURDAY**

PARIS BANK

very active in the
INTERNATIONAL BOND MARKET
requires for its

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE DEPARTMENT

EURO-BOND DEALER

Applicants should:
- have an EXPERIENCE of the job or of a similar activity
- be fluent in FRENCH and in ENGLISH and possibly in other languages.

Send résumé with full details and photo to No. 11180 CONTESE PUMICH 20, av. Opéra 75004 PARIS CEDEX 01 who will forward.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

**AVAILABLE TO
HYDROCARBON PROCESSING/PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (HPI)**
Chartered/Registered Engineer, Manager of Construction. Professionally qualified & craft trained (U.K., France, U.S.A.). Polyglot. Talented Administrator. Quality Controller & Task Force Leader (multinational). 30 years track record serving major enterprises, engineering contractors and consultants. Proven capabilities with supervising project development (gas-turbine plants, off-shore works, terminals, etc.). Ready to accept challenging assignments.
Principals invited to apply for resume and salaries to:
Box D-5005, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Swiss, 37, bilingual English-French, works worldwide as German, Spanish, 7 years with major international financial agency, and year management position with large international bank; extensive overseas experience (Middle East, North Africa, SE Asia) in development planning, credit feasibility studies and evaluating wholesale business (four-currency) lending. Expert credit, seeks new position with

**CONSULTING FIRM, INVESTMENT PROMOTION AGENCY,
DEVELOPMENT BANK OR AGENCY, MULTINATIONAL GROUP,**
or as representative of international bank. Europe or overseas. Available and 1975.
Box D-5005, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Many of these job offers have been published in national newspapers as well...
It's logical to expect a company to recruit a "national" in the local country. That's why many of the advertisements published in the International Herald Tribune have also been published in the Daily Telegraph, Le Monde, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Corriere della Sera, etc.
Many international companies cannot afford to overlook the rest of Europe when they need the right person. They naturally want this new executive yesterday. That's why the job offer is published in the International Herald Tribune as well.

Reach Across Europe for the Right Person
with your advertisement in "International Executive Opportunities" published each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

with your advertisement in "International Executive Opportunities" published each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

مكتبة من لاهل

السؤال الأول

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1975

FINANCE

Page 7

Kuwait Oil Production May Be Cut, Aide Says

KUWAIT, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Kuwait wants to produce enough to meet its financial needs and no more, Oil Minister Abdel Wahab al-Khatib said in an article in a new chemical journal published here today.

Oil Firms Get Buy-Out Offer in Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Venezuela offered to buy out the 10.6 billion in compensation the nationalization of the assets of foreign oil companies operating in the country, Minister Valentin Hernandez said today.

The minister said the formal offer was made under the terms of a law passed earlier this year which ordered the nationalization of the oil industry on Jan. 1, 1975.

He said 22 concessionaires and subsidiaries which received the offer now have 15 days in which to accept or reject the offer.

Mr. Hernandez said the value of the assets was estimated at \$1.1 billion, from which the Venezuelan government deducted \$12 million for various amounts.

The minister said the offer did include the assets of Occidental Petroleum Co., with which negotiations were halted following allegations that it had paid bribes to Venezuelan officials.

Mr. Hernandez said the compensation will be paid in five-year installments which will accrue a rate of interest not higher than 6 per cent a year.

In the event that any of the companies should reject the offer, under the terms of the nationalization law, the state will initiate legal proceedings with the Supreme Court for the expropriation of the companies' assets.

Oil Producers Plan Borrowing in Euromarket

KUWAIT, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Producing countries such as Iran and Iraq plan large-scale borrowings in the Euromarket, they do not need, says a report by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

He told newsmen here yesterday that oil producers were borrowing actively to establish credit lines. This policy was stipulated in the agreement by which the fund was set up.

Mr. Nakhshabi said over-borrowing by the oil-producing states, which this month raised oil prices 10 per cent, might deny the rest of the world access to one of the main sources of financing for its economic development.

He said half of the funds borrowed in the Euromarket in the last year went to developing nations.

He said that even if more funds were available, borrowing would not be more attractive for the rest of the world because of the high interest rates in the Euromarket.

He said the poorer countries already shown dissatisfaction with the policies of the oil exporters and were being driven to port the industrialized states meet the oil-producing nations.

6 MONTH REPORT

EARNINGS GROWTH

MAPCO's earnings climbed from \$24 a share in the first months of 1974 to 1.23 for the period ending June 30, 1975, an increase of 8%.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Continental Gummi's Outlook

It is still uncertain whether Continental Gummi-Werke will break even in 1975. The parent company lost 19.8 million deutsche marks in 1974. Overall turnover for the West German rubber products firm in the first nine months was 7 per cent slow the like 1974 period at 968 million DM. But sales in the last quarter are expected to be unchanged from 1974 levels due to the traditionally high turnover in winter tires. The company says the unfavorable results for the first nine months reflected the continuing oversupply of rubber imports from developing countries into West Germany. It adds that export sales were down 16.5 per cent in the first nine months from the 1974 period.

Output Climbs at Japan's Auto Firms

Production at Japan's major auto companies rose in September from year-earlier levels. Nissan's output gained 31 per cent from August and 18 per cent from a year earlier to 186,655 units, which the firm called its second highest monthly output total. Toyota Kogyo said September production, up 11.2 per cent from a year ago to 65,157 units, was a high for any month this year. Toyota, the nation's highest producer, scored a record output of 217,389 vehicles, bettering its year-earlier output by 3.7 per cent and its August total by 19.7 per cent. Its exports rose 6.1 per cent while domestic deliveries climbed 8.2 per cent. Nissan's exports, at 71,133 vehicles, lagged the year-earlier mark by 6 per cent, but they gained 7 per cent from August 1975 shipments. Exports by Toyota Kogyo climbed 3.2 per cent from the 1974 month and 26 per cent from August this year.

Ford to Import Car From Europe

Henry Ford 2d, chairman of Ford Motor Co., says that by 1977 his company will be importing from Europe a simple four-passenger car for sale in the United States. In an interview in the current issue of U.S. News and World Report, Mr. Ford says the car will be smaller than the new Chevrolet Chevette and will carry four passengers. It will be something like the Renault R-5, the Fiat 127 or the Volkswagen Rabbit, Mr. Ford adds. The car will have a front-wheel drive, giving a flat floor. Mechanical parts will be made in Spain, Britain and France. It will be assembled and body-stamped in West Germany and Spain. The engine for the U.S. version will be made in Britain and for the European version in Spain.

Montedison Sales Tumble

Montedison, the giant Italian chemical group, reports that sales of the parent company dropped about 15 per cent to 1,010 billion lire (about \$1.5 billion) in January-August from the like 1974 period. Consolidated group sales dropped 8.1 per cent to 2,190 billion lire. The worst drops were in the petrochemical sector, for which consolidated group sales slumped 30.6 per cent to 740.6 billion lire. Textile and fiber sales fell 20.7 per cent and sales of industrial products were down 8.3 per cent. Group exports accounted for 34 per cent of the total sales, nearly unchanged from the previous year.

Political Motives Called Secondary

Oil States Invest in Communist Countries

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Oil exporters have begun investing surplus funds in development projects in Communist countries. Information about specific cases is hard to obtain, but West trade experts in Western Europe are reporting at least a half dozen arrangements in what

is described as diversification of their normal Western investment outlets.

The new trend coincides with reports that the oil nations have been investing a lesser proportion of their funds in Britain.

U.S. Treasury figures show movement into pound sterling in the first half of this year—3 per cent of the total petrodollar flow, compared with 12 1/2 per cent last year.

Political Motives Secondary

While the desire to establish more cordial relations with the Eastern bloc may be a factor in the newly sighted investments by the oil producers, political motives are secondary to economic motives, experts point out. "It is all about perfect banking and financial sense," said Samuel Pless, a Paris-based lawyer with business experience in Eastern bloc countries. "For the oil states to place some of their money in Eastern European countries, since there is little political or financial risk."

The Eastern European nations, he said, have shown no political instability, display a good record for economic growth, do not appear to be so badly hurt by inflation as Western countries and, in effect, maintain a government guarantee behind every borrowing.

In some recent instances, observed Wilhelm Hendricks, an East-West business specialist and director of Vienna-based General Finance & Merchandise Trust

Co., a bilateral relationship may be involved.

He said that contracts and deliveries would probably involve Western manufacturers' supplying technology.

In one arrangement noticed by the experts, Kuwait, joined by Libya, provided a considerable part of the financing for a 40-mile oil pipeline through Yugoslavia, Hungary and the Soviet Union.

The expectation is that pipe will be supplied by Western European steel companies.

Iran, which trades gas for trucks with the Soviet Union, is negotiating its first major investment in a Communist country. It is considering, according to Western experts, financing part of a giant paper mill in Poland.

Mr. Hendricks said Iran would put up \$100 million, or nearly a third of the total cost of the mill. Other terms of the contemplated arrangement are not known.

Iran has invested heavily in Western companies, and now owns a stake in both the Krupp steel works and the Daimler-Benz motor vehicle company in West Germany.

Because all enterprises are owned by the state in Communist countries, participation other than stock ownership is required.

One possibility is a long-term agreement to be paid off in the products of a manufacturing establishment, experts point out.

NYSE Scores Gain But Trade Is Light

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP).—Stocks gained substantially over a broad area on the New York Stock Exchange today although trading was light with many investors inactive on Columbus Day.

The Dow Jones Industrial average climbed 13.86 points to 857.77, and advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 230 to 280.

Volume totaled 12.02 million shares compared with 14.88 million shares on Friday.

Brokers tended to attribute the gains to signs from Washington that Congress might avert a New York City debt default with its potentially wide market repercussions.

Among the many advancing issues, Digital Equipment picked up 4 7/8 to 134 3/4, actively traded Polaroid 3 3/8 to 40 7/8, IBM 4 1/8 to 210 1/2, Du Pont 1 1/4 to 119 1/4, McDonald's 1 7/8 to 53 1/4, Merck 2 to 75 3/4, Exxon 1 1/4 to 92 3/8, Fairchild Camera 2 3/4 to 51 1/2 and Monsanto 1 5/8 to 76 1/8.

Pizza Hut gained 1 1/2 to 22 5/8, Stokely-Van Camp 1 5/8 to 22, National Semiconductor 2 to 45 1/2, Fluor 1 to 42 1/4, PepsiCo 2 1/8 to 70, Hewlett-Packard 3 1/4 to 104, Pittston 2 3/8 to 67 3/8, Chesapeake-Pond's 1 1/4 to 56 1/4, Chase Manhattan Bank 1 5/8 to 28 3/8, Disney 3 5/8 to 48 1/2 and Xerox 3 1/4 to 52.

Fort Howard Paper rose 1 3/8 to 29 1/8 and Dorr-Oliver 1 1/8 to 15 1/8, while Rohm & Haas lost 1 to 61. Fort Howard and Dorr-Oliver reported higher third-quarter earnings and Rohm & Haas lower earnings.

Sedco advanced 1 1/8 to 26 7/8. The company said it received a \$108.3-million Iranian pipeline contract.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.33 to 84.45.

The most active issue was Notes, up 3 1/8 to 8 on volume of 59,500 shares. Notes, also most active Friday when it lost 1 3/4 to close at 5 7/8, announced earlier today that rumors of production troubles with its new 750 N Slip milk carton were without foundation.

Corporate bonds closed up 1/4 point higher in quiet holiday trading.

The government sector was shut in observance of Columbus Day and only limited trading was taking place in the municipal sector.

On the over the counter market.

Sony Splits Stock

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Sony Corp. announced today a stock dividend of one share for every four shares held as of Oct. 31. The bonus issue of 43.3 million shares (nominal value 50 yen—about 17 U.S. cents) will boost its capital from the present 8.63 billion yen to 10.78 billion yen.

Let the NASDAQ industrial average rise 0.92 to 62.35.

In Chicago, soybean and soybean oil futures declined to allowable daily limits on the Board of Trade and other farm commodities closed sharply lower.

In soybeans, the loss was 20 cents a bushel, and in oil 100 points, or 1 cent a pound. Wheat futures were down 13 cents a bushel, corn more than 8 cents, oats 4 1/2 and soybean meal nearly \$5 a ton.

Company Reports

Abbott Lab's

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 237.4 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 16.5 12.0 Per share... 0.60 0.47

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 688.8 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 47.9 37.1 Per share... 1.74 1.58

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 802.4 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 26.9 33.5 Per share... 1.47 1.83

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 2,182.2 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 58.7 77.5 Per share... 3.17 4.22

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 10.61 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 0.85 0.89 Per share... 0.085 0.095

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 32.23 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 3.06 2.00 Per share... 0.306 0.200

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 12.3 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 1.44 1.85 Per share... 1.44 1.85

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 12.3 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 5.00 4.51 Per share... 5.00 4.51

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 2.3 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 0.69 0.86 Per share... 0.69 0.86

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 2.7 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 0.87 0.80 Per share... 0.87 0.80

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 9.4 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 2.44 2.42 Per share... 2.44 2.42

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 10.4 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 2.75 2.33 Per share... 2.75 2.33

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 2.54 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 0.67 0.80 Per share... 0.67 0.80

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 9.4 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 2.44 2.42 Per share... 2.44 2.42

Third Quarter Revenue (millions)... 10.4 1974 1975 Profits (millions)... 2.75 2.33 Per share... 2.75 2.33

Senate Study Urges Cut in Income Tax

To Avoid Slowing Economic Recovery

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (WP).—A Senate Budget Committee staff study recommends a \$20-billion personal income tax cut on Jan. 1, in addition to extension of the \$17 billion of temporary tax cuts enacted by Congress last March.

Because of the progressive nature of the federal income tax system—which takes a bigger bite of each additional dollar earned—tax revenues will rise much faster than total economic production. That means that federal taxes could act as a drag on economic recovery.

The study estimates that each 1-per-cent rise in economic production will result in a 1.5-per-cent increase in federal revenues unless tax cuts are enacted. In 1974 consumers discovered that their purchasing power was declining sharply even though their wages increased kept pace with inflation because their wages increases were taxed at a higher rate than their base salaries.

The study argues that if Congress acts as it has in the past, it will grant another tax cut whenever federal revenues account for more than 20 per cent of the nation's total economic output—the gross national product. The authors say that federal revenues will approach that level by 1978.

"However, all reasonable considerations of timing and economic need suggest that if another tax reduction is to take place in this decade, it would be best to have it occur now, when unemployment is near its peak and when additional stimulus runs the least risk of adding to inflation."

With a tax cut, inflation would be slightly higher next year than if there were no change in policy, but would be lower in 1980, at 4.7 per cent, than it would be if Congress waited to reduce taxes until 1978. In that case, the authors say, inflation would average 5.1 per cent.

U.K. Prices Rise

LONDON, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—The British wholesale price index for all items rose a provisional 0.75 per cent to 195 (base 1970) in September, after a 1.0-per-cent rise in August, the Department of Industry said today.

Markets Shut

Some commodities markets in New York were closed Monday for the Columbus Day holiday. Securities markets in Canada were shut in celebration of Thanksgiving Day.

Project Timberlease 50,000

(as announced on September 25, 1975)

The final tranche of Timberlease 50,000, consisting of Swiss Francs 25,000,000, is represented by 10,000 units of SFr. 2,500 each (units nos. 40,001-50,000).

Lease unit holders are hereby advised that notwithstanding the date of signature and payment of contracts, the invested capital guaranteed jointly and severally by Carmel Securities S.A. as indicated in the brochure "Project Timberlease 50,000", will be repaid by Rentenanstalt on August 1, 1981.

The rent of 10 per cent will be paid annually by Carmel Securities S.A. to all lease unit holders on December 15th of each year. The first rent payment will be paid on December 15, 1975, pro rata temporis.

CARMEL SECURITIES S.A.

RENTENANSTALT

Swiss Life Insurance and Pension Company.

For further information contact:

IFIMA S.A.

40 Rue du Rhône, CH-1204 GENEVA. Tel.: 28 78 33. Telex: 28 96 47.

HAWKER SIDDELEY AVIATION-UK,

Hawker Siddeley Aviation, the air-frame manufacturing division of the Hawker Siddeley Group, has replaced their off-line factory floor systems in Hatfield and Brough with two System Ten* computers by Singer. The results have included a tenfold increase of transaction types processed and a significant reduction of data errors through source processing. The Singer system has achieved over 98 per cent up-time reliability.

*A trademark of The Singer Company

هكذا من الأصل

U.S. Commodity Prices									
NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:									
CORN (5,000 bu.)									
Dec	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Nov	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Oct	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Sept	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Aug	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
July	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
June	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
May	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
April	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
March	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
February	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
January	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
December	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
November	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
October	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
September	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
August	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
July	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
June	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
May	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
April	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
March	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
February	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
January	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
December	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
November	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
October	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
September	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
August	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
July	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
June	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
May	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
April	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
March	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
February	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
January	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
December	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
November	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
October	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
September	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
August	2.24	2.24							

1990

Refell

1972-73		Stocks and Div's		P/E		52 Wks. High Low Last		Mkt. Cap.	
High	Low	P/E	52 Wks. High Low Last	High	Low	52 Wks. High Low Last	High	Low	
7	3 1/2	Tenneco	7	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
9	4	TenTenn	4	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
11	5 1/2	TenTenn	5 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
13	6 1/2	TenTenn	6 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
15	7 1/2	TenTenn	7 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
17	8 1/2	TenTenn	8 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
19	9 1/2	TenTenn	9 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
21	10 1/2	TenTenn	10 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
23	11 1/2	TenTenn	11 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
25	12 1/2	TenTenn	12 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
27	13 1/2	TenTenn	13 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
29	14 1/2	TenTenn	14 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
31	15 1/2	TenTenn	15 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
33	16 1/2	TenTenn	16 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
35	17 1/2	TenTenn	17 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
37	18 1/2	TenTenn	18 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
39	19 1/2	TenTenn	19 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
41	20 1/2	TenTenn	20 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
43	21 1/2	TenTenn	21 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
45	22 1/2	TenTenn	22 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
47	23 1/2	TenTenn	23 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
49	24 1/2	TenTenn	24 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
51	25 1/2	TenTenn	25 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
53	26 1/2	TenTenn	26 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
55	27 1/2	TenTenn	27 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
57	28 1/2	TenTenn	28 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
59	29 1/2	TenTenn	29 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
61	30 1/2	TenTenn	30 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
63	31 1/2	TenTenn	31 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
65	32 1/2	TenTenn	32 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
67	33 1/2	TenTenn	33 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
69	34 1/2	TenTenn	34 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
71	35 1/2	TenTenn	35 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
73	36 1/2	TenTenn	36 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
75	37 1/2	TenTenn	37 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
77	38 1/2	TenTenn	38 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
79	39 1/2	TenTenn	39 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
81	40 1/2	TenTenn	40 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
83	41 1/2	TenTenn	41 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
85	42 1/2	TenTenn	42 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
87	43 1/2	TenTenn	43 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
89	44 1/2	TenTenn	44 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
91	45 1/2	TenTenn	45 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
93	46 1/2	TenTenn	46 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
95	47 1/2	TenTenn	47 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
97	48 1/2	TenTenn	48 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
99	49 1/2	TenTenn	49 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
101	50 1/2	TenTenn	50 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
103	51 1/2	TenTenn	51 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
105	52 1/2	TenTenn	52 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
107	53 1/2	TenTenn	53 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
109	54 1/2	TenTenn	54 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
111	55 1/2	TenTenn	55 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
113	56 1/2	TenTenn	56 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
115	57 1/2	TenTenn	57 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
117	58 1/2	TenTenn	58 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
119	59 1/2	TenTenn	59 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
121	60 1/2	TenTenn	60 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
123	61 1/2	TenTenn	61 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
125	62 1/2	TenTenn	62 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
127	63 1/2	TenTenn	63 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
129	64 1/2	TenTenn	64 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
131	65 1/2	TenTenn	65 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
133	66 1/2	TenTenn	66 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
135	67 1/2	TenTenn	67 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
137	68 1/2	TenTenn	68 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
139	69 1/2	TenTenn	69 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
141	70 1/2	TenTenn	70 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
143	71 1/2	TenTenn	71 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
145	72 1/2	TenTenn	72 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
147	73 1/2	TenTenn	73 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
149	74 1/2	TenTenn	74 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
151	75 1/2	TenTenn	75 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
153	76 1/2	TenTenn	76 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
155	77 1/2	TenTenn	77 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
157	78 1/2	TenTenn	78 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
159	79 1/2	TenTenn	79 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
161	80 1/2	TenTenn	80 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
163	81 1/2	TenTenn	81 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
165	82 1/2	TenTenn	82 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
167	83 1/2	TenTenn	83 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
169	84 1/2	TenTenn	84 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
171	85 1/2	TenTenn	85 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
173	86 1/2	TenTenn	86 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
175	87 1/2	TenTenn	87 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
177	88 1/2	TenTenn	88 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
179	89 1/2	TenTenn	89 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
181	90 1/2	TenTenn	90 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
183	91 1/2	TenTenn	91 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
185	92 1/2	TenTenn	92 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
187	93 1/2	TenTenn	93 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
189	94 1/2	TenTenn	94 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
191	95 1/2	TenTenn	95 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
193	96 1/2	TenTenn	96 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
195	97 1/2	TenTenn	97 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
197	98 1/2	TenTenn	98 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
199	99 1/2	TenTenn	99 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
201	100 1/2	TenTenn	100 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
203	101 1/2	TenTenn	101 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
205	102 1/2	TenTenn	102 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
207	103 1/2	TenTenn	103 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
209	104 1/2	TenTenn	104 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
211	105 1/2	TenTenn	105 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
213	106 1/2	TenTenn	106 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
215	107 1/2	TenTenn	107 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
217	108 1/2	TenTenn	108 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
219	109 1/2	TenTenn	109 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
221	110 1/2	TenTenn	110 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
223	111 1/2	TenTenn	111 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
225	112 1/2	TenTenn	112 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
227	113 1/2	TenTenn	113 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
229	114 1/2	TenTenn	114 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
231	115 1/2	TenTenn	115 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
233	116 1/2	TenTenn	116 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
235	117 1/2	TenTenn	117 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
237	118 1/2	TenTenn	118 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
239	119 1/2	TenTenn	119 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
241	120 1/2	TenTenn	120 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
243	121 1/2	TenTenn	121 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
245	122 1/2	TenTenn	122 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
247	123 1/2	TenTenn	123 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
249	124 1/2	TenTenn	124 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
251	125 1/2	TenTenn	125 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
253	126 1/2	TenTenn	126 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
255	127 1/2	TenTenn	127 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
257	128 1/2	TenTenn	128 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
259	129 1/2	TenTenn	129 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
261	130 1/2	TenTenn	130 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
263	131 1/2	TenTenn	131 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
265	132 1/2	TenTenn	132 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
267	133 1/2	TenTenn	133 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
269	134 1/2	TenTenn	134 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
271	135 1/2	TenTenn	135 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
273	136 1/2	TenTenn	136 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
275	137 1/2	TenTenn	137 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
277	138 1/2	TenTenn	138 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
279	139 1/2	TenTenn	139 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
281	140 1/2	TenTenn	140 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
283	141 1/2	TenTenn	141 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
285	142 1/2	TenTenn	142 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
287	143 1/2	TenTenn	143 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
289	144 1/2	TenTenn	144 1/2	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	16	
291	14								

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

هكذا من الأصل

Bench Hit in 9th Stimulates Reds

By Murray Chais

BOSTON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—As the second game of the World Series crept into the waning innings yesterday with the Red Sox lead, Pete Rose walked over to George Maloney, the third base umpire, and chatted for a few moments.

"I know we've got a tremendous bullpen," the Cincinnati Reds' third baseman told Maloney between innings. "We just need something to stimulate us, get us going. We're in a rut. I wish someone would make a great play or get a hit and get us going."

Johnny Bench's leadoff double in the ninth inning, Rose said, did just that. It provided the spark the Reds needed to even the series at one game each and go home "where we have a lot of coes batting last. That's a big advantage for us. I like to know we got the last at-bat."

The Reds do well in their last time at bat. They had won 24 times in their last time at bat this year and they were confident they could do it again yesterday.

"I was never afraid that we would lose," Joe Morgan said, except maybe when it was raining. "I don't want to lose that way. I was more embarrassed than anything, not to the point where we were in trouble. I was embarrassed to the point where we were good hitters and we weren't doing what we were supposed to be doing. We had to make things happen, put the pressure on them."

Until the ninth inning, the team that batted .371 during the season had managed only nine hits in this World Series and was sitting 1-0. That kind of production doesn't place much pressure on the opposing team.

The Reds hadn't come close to hitting the left-field wall they had heard and talked so much about.

"We couldn't hit the wall," Rose said, "so before the game we went out there and played pepper. That's the only way we could do it."

Bench didn't hit the wall in the ninth. After briefly considering bunt because of "the way I've been swinging," the catcher lined, double to right field. However, when the next two Reds went out, appeared that Boston would take a 2-0 lead in games.

"I was awfully worried about that, especially after (George) Foster tipped up," Rose said. "He's the ideal man you want up there when you need a sacrifice fly."

Dave Concepcion, who was hitless in seven times at bat and had made the error that helped the Red Sox get a 2-1 lead, was the next batter and as he walked toward the plate he recalled that he had made the last out yesterday.

"It's not going to happen again," the Venezuelan shortstop yelled to himself. "I'm going to make contact. I'm going to get it. No way I'm going to make the last out."

He didn't. Instead, he bounced the ball over the mound and men scored the tying run on the infield single.

Then Concepcion stole second, and Ken Griffey lined a fastball up and away from Dick Drago to the wall in left-center and the Reds had it won, 3-2.

Just as Concepcion's base running was significant for the Reds, to base-running blunders sabotaged the Red Sox in the early innings.

The first, Cecil Cooper was run down between third and home when he failed to run immediately on a sharp grounder. In the second, Dwight Evans was picked off second by Johnny Bench and caught at third.

"Cooper froze," said Don Zimmer, the Red Sox's third-base coach, and I kept hollering at Evans to watch Bench throwing down."

Cooper had been instructed by Zimmer to take off for home on any double play grounder, but not on a topped grounder.

"I don't even want to talk about it," Cooper said. "As it turned out, it didn't make no difference, did it? We would've got one run at home anyway."

But that's an assumption by Cooper that the timing would have been the same way. Evans, meanwhile, had no excuse.

"I had too big of a lead," the Red Sox rightfielder said. "Bench chased the ball a lot faster than I thought he could."



FEELING RUN-DOWN—Reds' catcher Johnny Bench tags out Cecil Cooper after a chase between home and third while Red Sox' batter Carl Yastrzemski reaches second . . . while in National Football League action, the Bills' O.J. Simpson is caught by Colts' Mike Curtis in first period but manages to break away to gain another five yards.

But Lee Showed Class

Starter for Boston Couldn't Be Saved

By Red Smith

BOSTON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The Boston Red Sox were three put-outs this side of their second World Series victory in two games when Johnny Bench got his second hit of the day, a sliced drive that curled away from Dwight Evans in right field. Bench was Cincinnati's first batter in the ninth inning and the Red Sox were leading, 2-1, so when he steamed into second base he represented the tying run. His was the fifth hit off William Francis Lee 3d, tall, talented and left-handed, who had stood off the Red Menace all through the raw and rainy Sunday afternoon. Out of the dugout came the manager, Darrell Johnson, waving to the bullpen for Dick Drago, who had saved two of Boston's three victories in the American League pennant playoff.

"He's supposed to come out and get me," Lee said later. "That's his job. He had to get Drago in at that point."

Drago got two-thirds of the job done. Now only Dave Concepcion stood between the Red Sox and a margin of two games to none in the struggle for the rounders championship of the world. Drago threw a ball and a strike. Concepcion slapped the third pitch back past the pitcher, past second base, and although Danny Doyle cut the ball off he had no chance to throw. Bench scored. Concepcion stole second, scored easily on a double by Ken Griffey, and minutes later the tournament was all square.

"We should have blown them out of the park," Lee said. "That Drago did a fine job. He was one putout away from getting out of the inning, right?" He made no complaint about the scoring chances his team had squandered in the first two innings. "I'm a lousy pitcher with a four or five-run lead," he said. He had come this close to the greatest triumph of his 28 years, and now he had only pride for others. They call Bill Lee a flake. If he is, he is a flake with class.

He stood at front of his locker in the Red Sox clubhouse, tan hair moist and mussed, alert, intelligent features but composed. He said the 27-minute interruption caused by rain in the seventh inning had given him a chance to relax.

"Do a few yoga exercises," he said, "stretch, watch Kissinger walking around." He said he had considered speaking to the Secretary of State, who had thrown out the first ball. "I wanted to ask him where our wheat was going."

This is a left-handed pitcher who knows about grain deals with the Soviet Union, believes in planned parenthood, admires Harry Truman and Voltaire. "I believe in feeding all people," he said, "but with every sack of wheat we ought to send a few hundred dozen contraceptives."

He said he had employed his "usual" assortment of pitches, which includes curves, sliders, a screwball and three fast balls—slow, semi-quick and slower. After that I start going to my junk."

Bench, No. 3 in the Cincinnati batting order, had nailed his first pitch in the ninth, a low fast ball over the outside corner.

"I was trying not to walk the first man up," Lee said. "I thought he'd be swinging but he swung like a No. 2 hitter—reaching out and slicing to the opposite field. "It was one of about three fast balls I threw him all day. My worst pitch was with three and two on Morgan when I walked him." That happened in the fourth inning and Joe Morgan scored the Reds' first run.

"I felt good," Lee said. "I had good vibrations before the game. I warmed up good, had surprising good control. The vibrations? It's a sense you have, a feeling of confidence. Then when things go right it builds up, reinforces the good feeling. I feel good now, physically, but I'll be lame as hell tomorrow."

Rod DeGauze, Lee's coach at the University of Southern California, came in and shook hands. "I'm glad you came," the pitcher told him. William F. Lee Jr. and his wife, Paula, were also here from their home in San Rafael, Calif.

"From the time he was able to walk," Lee had said of his son before the game, "he had a bat and ball in his hands. When they brought the designated hitter to the American League it killed him because he thinks he's the greatest hitter in the world."

"You father saw you win some games in the College World Series in 1968," a clubhouse visitor reminded the pitcher. "Did he ever see you when you didn't win, before today?"

"He usually sees me hit better," said Lee, who struck out twice yesterday and was out on a five-foot grounder.

"I haven't swung a bat in three years."

"Well come back," he said of the Red Sox, who leave Fenway Park's real grass to play on the wall-to-wall carpeting of Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium. "What the Reds don't realize, we're a great AstroTurf team."

NHL Kings Finally at Home in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Vic Venkay scored two goals and got an assist and Marcel Dionne notched his first goal for Los Angeles as the previously winless and scoreless Kings skated to a 4-1 victory over the New York Rangers last night.

The Kings' triumph was their first in Madison Square Garden since March 10, 1968, and only their second in 22 games played here. In two previous National Hockey League games this season, they were outscored, 16-0.

Sabres 3, Maple Leafs 3
At Buffalo, N.Y., Sabres sophomore winger Danny Gare scored three goals, including two in a four-goal second period, in an 8-3 victory over Toronto. Jacques Richard, acquired by Buffalo in a recent trade with Atlanta, added the Sabres' fourth goal in the period and also tallied in the final period.

Islanders 3, Bruins 3
At Boston, Wayne Cashman's power-play goal with slightly more than five minutes left enabled the Bruins to gain a 3-2 tie with the New York Islanders. Billy Harris scored for the Islanders in the first and second periods. Rookie Bryan Trottier scored the other Islanders goal in the third period. It was Trottier's fourth goal in two nights. Dennis Potvin assisted on all three goals.

NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	3	0	0	6	10	10
N.Y. Islanders	2	0	1	5	11	4
N.Y. Rangers	1	1	3	3	8	9
Atlanta	0	2	0	0	4	6

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Kansas City	1	1	3	3	8	4
Chicago	1	1	3	3	8	4
St. Louis	1	1	3	3	8	4
San Jose	1	1	3	3	8	4
Minnesota	0	2	0	0	7	12

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	3	0	0	6	35	8
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	4	11	7
Toronto	1	1	3	3	8	9
Detroit	0	2	1	1	3	10
Washington	0	2	0	0	11	16

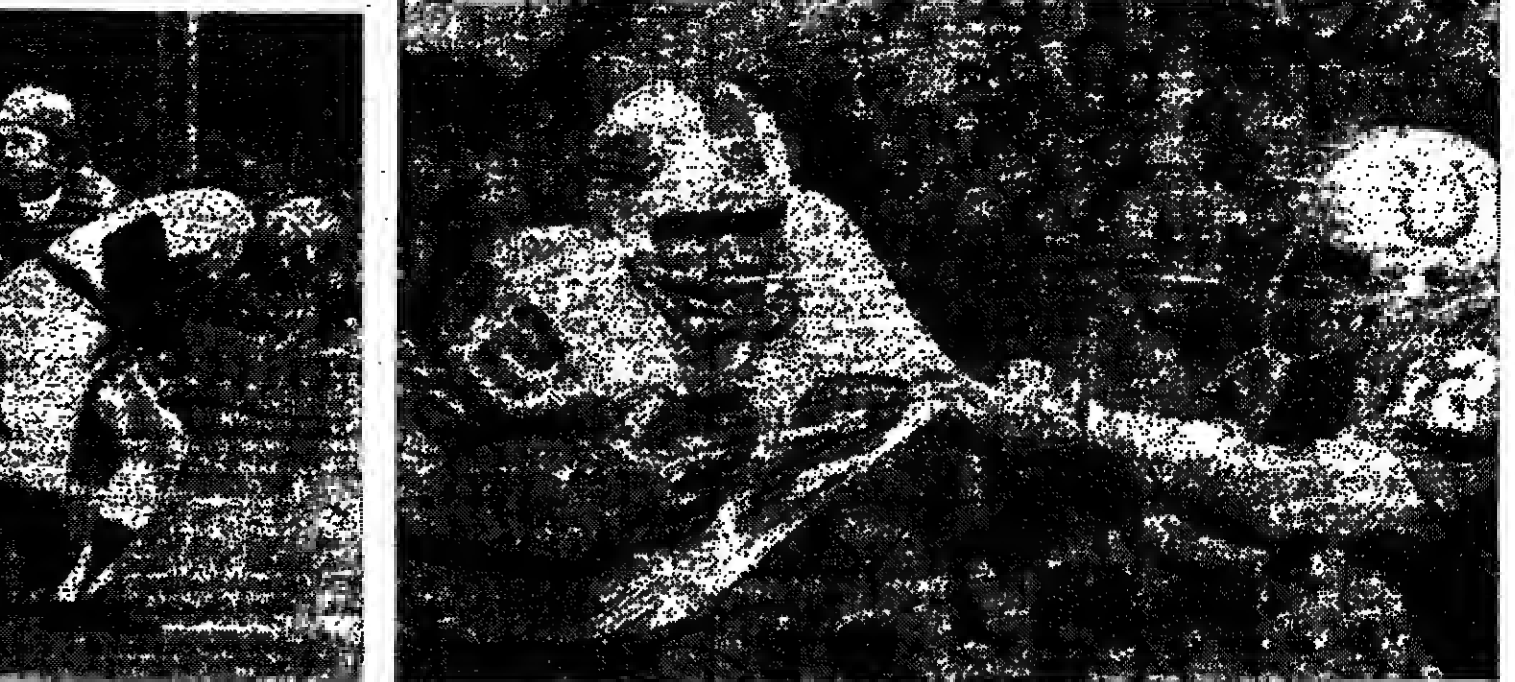
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo 3, Toronto 3 (Gare 3, Richard 2, Government, Lave, Perreault, Sherry, Ashby, Wirtz)						
Chicago 3, Vancouver 0 (Rota, Russell, MacIsaac)						
Philadelphia 4, California 1 (Reese 2, Salschi, Clarke, Richardson)						
N.Y. Islanders 3, Boston 3 (Garris 2, Trottier, Sheppard, O'Reilly, Calamandrei)						
Vancouver 2, Carolina 1 (Dionne, Perry, Murphy, Middleton, Vickers, Raitch)						

WHA Results

Sunday's Game
Winning 4, Phoenix 0 (Hull 2, Nilsson, Hironaka)

Featherweight Success

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (AP)—Alexis Arguello of Nicaragua knocked out Royal Kobayashi of Japan in the fifth round of their scheduled 15-round fight last night and retained his World Boxing Association featherweight championship.



... while in National Football League action, the Bills' O.J. Simpson is caught by Colts' Mike Curtis in first period but manages to break away to gain another five yards.

Lose, 42-10

Raiders Are Upset By Chiefs' Return

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Mike Livingston spent six seasons on the bench waiting for Len Dawson to grow too old to play. Although Livingston, 39, finally got his chance to become Kansas City's No. 1 quarterback this season, a shoulder injury kept him sidelined for the season's first three games, which the Chiefs lost under Dawson's direction.

Livingston got well just in time yesterday, and made Oakland feel sick. Kansas City, playing at home before 60,428 fans, battered the previously unbeaten Oakland Raiders, 42-10. It was Oakland's worst defeat since 1961 when they were routed by Houston, 55-0.

Livingston, regarded as one of the strongest running quarterbacks in the National Football League, threw three scoring passes and ran for a touchdown to send the Raiders, the American Conference's Western Division leader, to their first loss in four games.

But there was more than Livingston to add to the Raiders' embarrassment. The upstart Chiefs used two interceptions—by Kerry Readman and Emmitt Thomas—as springboards to three touchdowns in three minutes during the first quarter.

The Chiefs' first victory under Paul Wiggin, their new coach, ended an eight-game home losing streak.

Livingston hit Walter White with a 48-yard pass for the first of his scoring passes in the first quarter. He capped an 80-yard drive with a 1:15 left in the quarter with a seven-yard toss to Ed Podolski in the end zone. His final scoring pass was a five-yarder to

Tommy Sledge. The Chiefs' victory was their first since 1961 when they were routed by Houston, 55-0.

At Chicago, goalie Tony Esposito stopped 33 shots for a shutout, and the Black Hawks won, 3-0, over Vancouver on goals by Darcy Rota, Phil Russell and John Marks.

smashing home a deflected shot during a scrimmage in front of the California net at 8:15 of the third period.

Black Hawks 3, Canucks 0
At Chicago, goalie Tony Esposito stopped 33 shots for a shutout, and the Black Hawks won, 3-0, over Vancouver on goals by Darcy Rota, Phil Russell and John Marks.

following Jacksonville's first score and rounded 92 yards for a touchdown. The action point, a pass from Tom Sherman to Don Higginbotham, put the Hornets ahead, 8-7.

Don Werner kicked a 25-yard field goal in sudden death to give Portland its victory over San Antonio.

The Chargers moved ahead 10-3 in the third period when Don Woods ran seven yards for a touchdown and Ray Wersching booted a 36-yard field goal. The Rams, who were two-touchdown favorites, tied the score on a two-yard keeper by Harris midway in the fourth period to cap a 70-yard drive.

Falcons 17, 49ers 3
At San Francisco, rookie quarterback Steve Bartkowski spearheaded underdog Atlanta to all their points before leaving with an elbow injury late in the third quarter but his effort was enough for a 17-3 victory over the 49ers. Bartkowski, who gained collegiate fame playing at the University of California, threw nine yards to tight end Jim Mitchell for a TD, hit on five passes for the second score and took advantage of San Francisco errors to set up the third.

Running back Haskell Stanback ran 26 yards for Atlanta's second TD, and Nick Mike-Mayer booted a 27-yard field goal for the Falcons' final points.

Foreman, Lyle Agree to Fight
NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Former heavyweight champion George Foreman and contender Ron Lyle have agreed to a 12-round bout to be held later this year at a site yet to be chosen, promoters said today.

Promoter for the bout will be Caesar's Palace, the Las Vegas hotel-casino, which has retained Jerry Perenchio to supervise the event. Perenchio promoted the first Muhammad Ali-Joe Frazier bout, at New York's Madison Square Garden in 1971.

Foreman, who gained the heavyweight title by knocking out Joe Frazier in January 1973, in a two-round upset, lost the crown to Ali in eight rounds in Zaire a year ago. Lyle, whom Ali stopped early this year, is a 34-year-old ex-convict with a ring record of 33 victories, two losses and a draw.

Arcazi Against Naples
MEXICO CITY, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—Welterweight champion Jose Arcazi of Mexico will defend his World Boxing Council title against Bruno Naples of Italy here next month, his promoter has announced. The winner will be under WBC orders to meet British contender John Stracey in London.

Injury Postpones Monzon's Defense
BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—World middleweight boxing champion Carlos Monzon will not be able to defend his title against Cristian Tumma in Paris on Nov. 8 as scheduled because of an elbow injury, his doctor said here yesterday.

Robertino Padino said the boxer would not be able to spar or work with the bag for a week or 10 days, "so he won't be ready for the eighth." The doctor said Monzon hurt his right elbow in a fall on a staircase on Oct. 3.

Second Game Box Score

CINCINNATI (N)	AB	R	H	E	BOSTON (A)	AB	R	H	E
Rose, 2B	4	0	2	0	Cooper, 1B	4	0	1	0
Morgan, 2B	3	0	2	0	Doyle, 2B	4	0	1	0
Bench, C	4	1	2	0	Yastrzemski, 3B	3	2	1	0
Perez, 1B	3	0	0	0	Park, C	3	0	0	0
Foster, 3B	3	0	0	0	Stevens, 3B	3	0	0	0
Concepcion, SS	4	1	1	1	Retcofsky, 3B	4	0	0	0
Griffey, RF	4	0	1	1	Evans, RF	3	0	0	0
Cuniff, CF	3	0	0	0	Sullivan, CF	3	0	0	0
Shillingham, P	2	0	0	0	Lee, P	3	0	0	0
Borbon, P	2	0	0	0	Drago, P	3	0	0	0
McManamy, P	2	0	0	0	Carro, PH	1	0	0	0
Bettman, PH	1	0	0	0					
Eastwick, P	1	0	0	0					
TOTALS	33	3	7	3	TOTALS	33	2	6	3

Clendenen (N) 300 100 900 0
Borbon (A) 100 001 000 0
Errors—Concepcion, Double play—Cincinnati 1, Left on base—Cincinnati 6, Boston 3, 2B—Cooper, Bench, Griffey, Golden base—Concepcion.

Team	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HBP
Shillingham	5.2	6	2	1	3	5	0	0
Borbon	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McManamy	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastwick (W)	1.0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Drago (L)	5.0	2	2	2	3	5	0	0
Lee (P)	1.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Lee pitched to 1 batter in 9th.
Time—2:24. Attendance—55,300.

Southern Cal Runner Receives Very Favorable Comparison

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Southern California's coach John McKay, has been asked many times to compare his team, the USC Trojans, with O.J. Simpson, the Trojan hero of a few seasons back.

Next to O.J., Ricky has the speed we ever had at tailback. That's about the extent of McKay's comparison. No Trojan football player is going to be above O.J. at least not just yet, however, had his third

game of the season with more than 200 yards rushing. He picked up 217 yards Saturday and scored a touchdown while Southern California remained undefeated, by whipping Washington State, 38-10. This gave the junior back 940 yards in five games, just about half of Ed Marinaro's college season rushing record of 1,581 yards. And Bell has six seasons remaining this year.

When he played two varsity seasons for the Trojans, O.J. Simpson had five games of 200 yards or better. Bell will probably have at least 17 more games to tie or break that mark.

Horace Ivory is not the runner people think of when they talk of his team, Oklahoma. Joe Washington is the rushing halfback known as the Sooner steamer. The trouble is Texas also may have thought too much of Washington. As a result, Ivory got through for a 33-yard touchdown run late in the fourth quarter to score a touchdown, break a 17-17 tie and give Oklahoma's undefeated team the big triumph over the Longhorns in the Cotton Bowl.

This was Oklahoma's third straight week of a close call as the Sooners continue to prove they are up to most teams. Now the Sooners have a 25-game winning streak and they haven't lost in 34 straight games.

Southern California has the second longest major college winning streak, 10 victories in a row. Arkansas also has a streak of eight straight victories after beating Texas-El Paso, 38-0, Saturday night. This is an Arizona record. But even more impressive is Arizona's string of not giving up a touchdown in six straight games. Just two field goals by Northwestern a week ago prevented Arizona from six straight shutouts.

He still gets the money, said, hands shook dejectedly the pockets of his trench coat. "Remember, Stonewalk is 34-year-old. And he's a very horse."

He "money" referred to by was \$4,400, the amount he was up by 3-year-old Foolish sure for finishing second. It set his career earnings to \$10,875, making him the 18th in thoroughbred racing to the million-dollar plateau.

oolish Pleasure loses but Hits 1-Million Mark

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Foolish Pleasure became a millionaire this week at Belmont Park, but not the way the horse-racing world hoped.

He chalked bettors' boos and red him as he headed back to barn after losing by a nose Stonewalk at odds of 1 to 5 the \$30,000 Fretford Purse. Well, the boxing was directed by at LeRoy Jolley, the Kentucky Derby winner's trainer, and at Cardozo, chosen by Jolley mid-afternoon to ride the 2-year-old colt in the 1 1/8-mile steeple.

He still gets the money, said, hands shook dejectedly the pockets of his trench coat. "Remember, Stonewalk is 34-year-old. And he's a very horse."

